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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion, [illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, [illegible]
One Square, one month, [illegible]
One Square, three months, [illegible]
One Square, six months, [illegible]
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REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

Many people have been made to believe that the Rebel leaders have upwards of 100,000 soldiers in Virginia. The secessionists claim 150,000. But this is playing the game of bluff. The latest and most accurate information reduces their force to the neighborhood of 50,000 men. It will be very difficult for them to materially increase their present strength.

To match this insurgent force, the National Government has 60,000 well equipped soldiers in and about Washington: 14,000 men under Butler at Monroe; 16,000 troops under Patterson, near Harper's Ferry, and 15,000 under McClelland, at Grafton, making a total of 105,000 armed men at this moment on the sacred soil of Virginia. Six more regiments are *en route* to Washington, and will be there within three days. Several more regiments are on the eve of departure from Ohio and Indiana to reinforce McClelland's column. Additional Pennsylvania regiments are ready to join Patterson's Division.

To the comprehension of a civilian the present huge Federal Army in Virginia is strong enough to encounter its adversary successfully. It is well known that National forces are far better armed, equipped and disciplined than the rebels. They also better fed, clad, and cared for. They are healthier and in finer condition to enter upon the struggle. And Northern people believe them to be as brave as the foe they have gone to meet.

With an army twice as numerous as the rebels, and better supplied in every military respect, this arises in every man's mind: Why is not an advance movement made? What is the cause of the torpidity of the great anaconda? Has it eaten too much? Is it expected that the rebels will voluntarily evacuate the "*sacred soil?*" Is the summer to be consumed in the skirmishing of outposts and pickets? Are the armies to confront each other, and then engage in a grinning match to see which can put the other first out of countenance? If so, the country will demand that "they leave off their damnable faces and begin." The people of the loyal States have sent their sons to Virginia to *fight*, and if it be shown by the wager of battle that the present force is inadequate to drive back the insurgents, they will double the number of the "boys" and try them again. Let the anaconda try the strength of its folds.

The Case of Lind.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Allow me to call your attention to the condition of the poor laborers discharged by the Board of Public Works, on account of Mr. Lind's defalcation in the Sewerage funds. I can assure you that many of these poor laborers and families are actually starving, because they cannot obtain credit, which would be readily granted by the storekeepers, even if they had only been partially employed. Why is it that all others in the employ of the Board have been paid? Admitting that the city has every right to discharge its semi-annual debt, yet it also has every right to pay the poor laborer. There is no man earns his money in this city harder than the sewer-laborer. In a Christian point of view, Mr. Lind, as a Deacon and Elder, and Founder of Churches, &c., has, I conceive, much to answer for in the suffering he has caused to those poor families, even though he pay up every cent. How will it requite them for lost time, more particularly where they were depending upon this very employment to liquidate many of their little debts after a long winter? And now starvation stares them ghastly, for where can they obtain employment during such times? In my opinion, great sacrifices should be made to relieve their sufferings. Many of them have told me they were not even paid for the last month's work.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1861.

Very great and deep seated dissatisfaction is felt among the troops beyond the Potomac at the report that Major General Dix is to be appointed to command them in place of General McDowell, who has the perfect confidence of all the forces. The appointment of Gen. Dix will have a most unfortunate effect upon the feelings of the troops.

We have good reason to believe that a clerk in the Treasury Department, through whose hands the most confidential and strictly private letters to Secretary Chase usually pass, sometimes, if not often, shows them to strangers, and makes their contents the town talk. From another source, we learn that a whole family employed in the same Department, and receiving salaries amounting in the aggregate to five thousand dollars, are wholly untrustworthy, and hate the Republican party as zealously as Mr. Jeff. Davis hates the *Tribune*.

Spies continue to be arrested daily. One had passed himself off as a U. S. officer, sent to examine the entrenchments. On another, maps and memoranda concerning the camps all the way from Alexandria to Darnestown were found. Such arrests show the impunity which spies enjoy here. These men all but carried out their objects, and escaped with their budget of news. Who knows how many distinguished men visit us in disguise? Until martial law is proclaimed, the city cannot be rid of the emissaries of the enemy, who swarm within our lines.

The discovery has just been made that two young Virginians, who hold the position of Adjutants in the regular army, have had friends at work at the War Department, endeavoring to get them promoted to the rank of Quartermasters, their intention being to resign whenever accomplished, and offer their services to the rebel army, presuming that they would be promoted to captaincies. The evidence of their treasonable designs was found among letters at the dead letter office, and among the seized telegraphic dispatches, addressed to Southern friend. Their names were stricken from the Army list to-day.

Mr. John A. Ford, who was but recently driven from Petersburg because of his loyalty to his country, and whose statement of affairs there was published in the *Tribune*, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Army. He hopes now soon to have an opportunity of demanding in person the restoration of his property confiscated by the rebels in Petersburg, backed by a Northern army. He cut down last January the first Secession flag hoisted in Virginia at the peril of his life, and longs for a chance to run up the Stars and Stripes on the same spot.

Important from the South.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes an important statement regarding the affairs in the South. It was furnished the *Traveller* by a Northern gentleman, just arrived, who has been employed upon one of the Southern railroads for the past five years, and who from his intelligence, knowledge of engineering and testimonials, is every way worthy of belief in regard to the statements which he makes.

He states that Pensacola, on the 8th of June, all was quiet. The Southern Government was making this position a camp for their troops; that is, they were sending off the well drilled troops to Virginia, and supplying their space with new recruits, to be made into good soldiers. They have long ago given up the intention of taking Fort Pickens. Col. Lomax, of the rebel army, told our informant that they *could* take the Fort, but it would cost many thousand of their men, including a large number of the sons of rich planters, and it would not pay for so great a sacrifice.

At Pensacola there were many planters occupying the position of common soldiers. He was present at Pensacola when it was visited by President Davis. As he passed along the line, some old planter, who was acquainted with the Commander-in-Chief, would call out: "How are you, Jeff; how do you get along." The troops at Pensacola, both Federal and rebel, were in a good state of health.

There had been no sickness of consequence in the rebel camp. The soldiers had plenty of food, but the great trouble was in regard to uniforms, &c. He heard of no scarcity of ammunition at the South. They had now several powder mills in operation, and he knew, of his own knowledge, of five car-loads of powder carried to Pensacola. He also states, from the best authority that eighty thousand Enfield muskets from Havana were received at New Orleans just before the Brooklyn reached the Gulf to commence the blockade.

In regard to the important matter of how large a number of Southern troops have been sent to Virginia, our informant does not speak of guesswork or rumor, his position upon the railroad enabling him to state with a considerable degree of accuracy. He says that twenty-one regiments had passed through Montgomery on the way to Virginia. Above Montgomery he cannot give the exact numbers, but he has not the least doubt, from what he has seen and heard, that full eighty thousand men have been forwarded to that State by the South.

The next question was as to the efficiency of these men. He states that they will not compare in stature with the men of the North; they are well equipped, but not well clothed, and in many cases without overcoats. They are, as a general thing, pretty well drilled, but fail in discipline or subordination as it may be called. He especially admired a Zouave Regiment from Louisiana, composed entirely of Frenchmen, fully equipped, but even this regiment, from want of discipline, sadly frightened the people of Montgomery.

By some oversight they received no food on the way to Montgomery, and when they reached that city they were perfectly savage, bursting into private dwellings and demanding something to eat. Their officers found it necessary to shoot five of them to restore order. Even then they would not continue their journey North until they had received their money. At the stations above, the train did not stop, at the particular request of the inhabitants, who did not wish to have any close acquaintance with such savage soldiers.

The Northern men at the South are in a fearful condition, as they are obliged to take the choice of swearing allegiance to the Confederate Government, with a prospect of their being called up to serve against their relatives, friends, and country, or of leaving, with a doubtful prospect of joining their friends, over a long and dangerous route. Some, whose families were with them at the South, and were dependent upon their daily labors for a livelihood, had taken the oath.

There was no doubt, also, that Lieut. Stevens, a native of New Hampshire, a skillful engineer, and formerly employed upon the Coast Survey, was in the Confederate ranks, holding the position of a Captain of Engineers. Our informant came North by way of New Orleans and the Southwestern Railroad.

At New Orleans no Union sentiments were allowed. In the first stages of the rebellion the [illegible] held out against it, but they were finally obliged to come in. There is in that city a great scarcity of goods. One merchant told our informant that not a yard of blue cloth for uniforms was to be had, even if $40 per yard should be offered; they had dyed all the flannel for that purpose, but even that had now given out. Shoes, also, were quite scarce.

He witnessed in that city a slight movement of the mob. News came that the agent of Brown Brothers, (the great English banking firm,) at New York, had subscribed $25,000 to the soldiers' fund of the North. Upon this about five thousand men proceeded to the office of the agent of the firm in New Orleans, took down his sign, and ordered him to leave the city. The Mayor put up the sign, but the mob took it down again, and the agent was obliged to leave. In proceeding North from New Orleans, our informant met with many soldiers on the way, generally a rough looking set.

He gives a conclusive item in regard to the continued shipment of provisions to the South. He was at Bowling Green, Kentucky, last Monday. He there counted one hundred and two cars loaded with bacon, and two hundred and eight loaded with flour, all bound South. At Union City, near the Kentucky line, there was an army of eleven thousand men. No Northerner was permitted to pass through that place without a thorough search.

At last, after a long and dangerous pilgrimage, our informant again saw the flag of his country floating undisturbed to the breeze, and via Buffalo reached this city on Saturday. It is a fact, that the long reiterated assertions of the Southerners that the North was divided in sentiment, had such an effect on his mind that he was cautious of showing his passes corroborative of the fact that he was a fugitive from the South, fearing that he might fall upon some Northern Secessionists who might succeed in forcing him back in his progress towards his friends and home.

The Federal Government has placed two gun-boats on the Pascagoula route, which interfered with travel between Mobile and New Orleans. Passengers are obliged to take the route via Jackson, Miss., which is nearly 200 miles longer.

FROM MEMPHIS.

We have the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 25th and 26th, from which we clip the following items of information:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CONFEDERACY TO BE RECOGNIZED AT AN EARLY DAY.

Our Cotton Crop Already Proposed for.

Maj. Gen. Pillow has received, from an official source, and is such a manner as makes it perfectly reliable, information that a bearer of dispatches has arrived from the Confederate ministers in Europe, with advices that England and France have determined to protect their commerce on the western continent, and that, to ensure its entire safety, each of the governments have ordered twenty additional ships, from their respective navies, to reinforce their squadrons in the southern waters.

Another important point of information is that negotiations for a loan had so far progressed as to have secured propositions from different parties and powers, to the amount of two hundred million dollars, upon the security offered by the prospective cotton crop, or that portion of it which will come into the hands of the Confederate authorities through the confidence of the southern people in their government.

The same dispatches also conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Confederacy will be recognized in a short time by all the great European powers; that the blockade of southern ports can be of only short duration, and that the season when our great staples are prepared for market will see us in free commercial intercourse with all the world, with the single exception of our persecutors in the North.

We make these statements with the utmost confidence in their truthfulness—the intelligence having reached the commanding General at this point by express messenger from the bearer of European dispatches, who passed to Richmond on Saturday night.

THE EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION.—We have, up to the present time, no information as to the final action of the Lincoln Convention, held in East Tennessee last week. A prominent member of the Convention, and a Unionist, has stated that there are four in the Convention for rebellion where there is one against it; if so, we may expect warm times in East Tennessee. A large majority of the Unionists would be willing to submit to the action of the State, if let alone by their leaders, but Johnson, Nelson, Maynard & Co, seem determined upon our destruction. A terrible retribution awaits them. Nelson and Maynard are the controlling spirits of the Convention—they can direct it for weal or woe; we wait the result. If they decide for war against Tennessee, they shall have it to their heart's content. Johnson, on his route to Washington, told the Union men of Claiborne County to hold out; he would have them arms and men to help them in a short time. What his plans are, we can only surmise; but rest assured our party in East Tennessee is wide awake.

LATER.—Private advices state that the convention adjourned *sine die*, after the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Legislature now assembled in Nashville, and ask that East Tennessee be permitted to secede peaceably from the State, or, at all events, to remain neutral in the contest with the federal government. Messrs. Netherland, Baxter and Temple are mentioned as members of the committee.

Smuggling on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Five boxes brogans, marked S. P. Carrick, Russellville, Ky., were placed yesterday in the care of Adams's Express Company, and five very large boxes, addressed to some individual or firm in Franklin, the last Kentucky town on the railroad to Nashville.

Now there is no S. P. Carrick in Russellville. S. P. Carrick is of the firm of R. S. Hollins & Co., of Nashville. The boxes of brogans addressed to him will not stop a moment at Russellville; they are intended without doubt for the army of the Southern Confederacy, and the direction upon them is a fraud. The direction upon the boxes addressed to Franklin is also, we presume, a cheat and a swindle, the boxes being probably intended for the South.

The sending and carrying of contraband articles to the South is *treason*. Such things are going on every day, and they deserve to be punished. Violators of the law, swindlers, traitors, men who under false pretenses and lying labels smuggle goods to the enemies of their country, must not be permitted to do a thriving business while honest men suffer.

It is the duty of some man or men to look to these matters and to see that the correction be promptly made and the punishment promptly administered. We shall do our duty; let others do theirs as well.—*Louisville Journal.*

Disbandment of the Peoria Zouaves at St. Louis.

[From the Peoria Union, June 27.]

Mr. John P. Goodman of the Peoria Zouave Cadets, arrived at St. Louis yesterday, and brings information of the disbandment of this company, owing to the Adjutant General's refusal to allow Capt. Peats to command it. Capt. Peats had made all his preparations to be at the head of the Peoria boys according to their wish, having gone from Alton to St. Louis for that express purpose, but a second lieutenancy was all that was offered him, a West Point Cadet having been selected as captain. Several of the company have returned home—some twenty or more have gone to Alton to join Col. Ross' regiment, and twenty seven were left at the St. Louis Arsenal who had agreed to join the Bloomington company belonging to that brigade. There are many conflicting stories current in the community regarding the disbandment of the Peoria Zouaves, but the above are believed to be the true particulars in the case.

THE WESTERN BORDER.—Information was received in the city, by telegraph from Madison, Ark., on Sunday evening, that an express arrived at that place on Saturday, with advices for Gov. Rector, stating that 2,000 federal troops, composed of Dutch and "niggers," were about to take Bloomfield (near the border). The citizens of Chalk Bluff call upon the Governor for aid to repel the invaders.

We think the report from Chalk Bluff probably true, as we learn by the telegraphic reports from St. Louis, dated the 20th, that Col. Solomon's German regiment had taken up the line of march for southwestern Missouri, and that Col. Seigel's regiment, another of the German levies, will soon follow.

☞ Harvey's case grows worse every day. It seems impossible that the Government can hesitate to recall him from Portugal. It is now stated that he was the confidential Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, even after the inauguration of the Secession movement.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A REPULSE AT MATHIAS POINT.

Search and Seizures at Baltimore.

OUR GENERALS IN COUNCIL.

Fremont Ready for Duty.

MEASURES TO BE PROPOSED IN CONGRESS.

LOYAL RECRUITS IN MISSOURI.

ARREST OF A PERJURED REBEL.

POSITION OF EAST TENNESSEE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mathias Point Affair.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1861.

The city was startled, to day, by the arrival of the steamer Pawnee with news of the sad result of an attempt to plant a battery at Mathias Point, below Aquia Creek; the steamer bringing also the dead body of Capt. James H. Ward, who lost his life in the unequal engagement. Capt. Ward was in command of a U. S. flotilla, and was shot on board the Freeborn, while bravely attempting to cover, with the guns of that vessel, the retreat of his small force. He had landed them at the Point for the purpose of erecting a breastwork of sand-bags, but they were surprised by nearly a thousand rebels, and compelled to retreat under every circumstance of disadvantage. While sighting a 32-pounder he was struck in the breast by a musket ball, and, though seriously wounded, he continued to fire for three-quarters of an hour. He was then compelled to leave his post, and died in a few minutes. Some of the sailors were left on the shore, owing to the precipitate retreat to the boats, and these swam to the Freeborn, one of them carrying a wounded comrade on his back, and another boldly waving a Union flag, which was perforated by no less than nineteen balls before he reached the vessel. Besides Capt. Ward, two men were wounded, and one of them it is supposed cannot recover. Capt. Ward was a very efficient officer, and was most enthusiastically attached to the cause of the Union. His previous exploits along the Potomac had won him a measure of esteem which renders his sad fate in this last instance, a loss to be deplored.

There is a rumor to-night that a strong expedition will be sent down to Mathias Point to avenge his death. The Point is important to our control of the Potomac, and an effort will no doubt be made to get and hold it.

We were again disappointed—as indeed we are used to being—in the expectations of a forward movement last night. To night nearly all the brigade commanders of the army in Virginia are here, which does not seem to indicate any movement before morning.

As many excesses have been committed by members of regiments that have just been paid off, no more permits will be given to soldiers to cross the Potomac for this city. Gen. Mansfield has issued orders to have every drunken soldier arrested by the patrols. There has been considerable rioting and drunkenness in the city within the past few days.

Col. Fremont arrived in the city this evening, and immediately reported himself for duty to Gen. Scott.

ST. LOUIS REPUDIATES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 28.

At a meeting of the City Council, Mayor Taylor sent in a message stating that the City revenue had diminished from last year, some $60,000 in three months, and advising suspension of payment on July interest, and, on bonds falling due in New York, deliberate repudiation, on the ground that the money belonged to non-residents! When the Mayor was elected the richest secessionists declared that the city credit had doubled its value. Now St. Louis for the first time repudiates. The county interest was provided for by Republican Commissioners, a month ago.

Two companies of B. Gratz Brown's regiment returned from South-west branch, wanting camp equipage. Brown is pushing forward to Springfield.

News from Cape Girardeau state that Col. Bland has arrested Lacey, a member of the Legislature.

From Washington--President's Forthcoming Message--California Mail to go Overland.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.—It is understood that the President's Message to Congress will take firm ground against peace with the rebels until they acknowledge the authority of the Government. The outrageous conduct of the Virginia Convention in outlawing citizens of the State who may take a seat in the federal congress, determines the government to sanction severe measures against the leaders of the rebellion.

Marshal Kane's arrest at Baltimore will be followed by more vigorous measures if any symptoms of revolt appear.

On and after Monday next all mail matter to the Pacific coast will be sent by the overland route via St. Joseph, Mo.

The Postmaster of Washington requests all persons writing to soldiers to be particular in designating the Regiment and Company, and the State from which the Regiment came.

It is reported from Virginia that Gen. Lee is disgusted at being superceded by Beauregard and others.

A submarine telegraph line is to be laid from Fortress Monroe to Newport News.

The missing navy Lieut. and Capt. of Zouaves supposed to have been "bagged" by the rebels, have arrived in camp safe.

When the Adams Express was notified by the War Department that it was intended to stop letter communication with the seceded States, orders were immediately given to all their officers to stop all letter expresses which could not be reached by the authorities.—Therefore it is thought preferable to permit letters to be forwarded through a responsible channel supervised by the Government.

Owing to the expeditions calling off so many troops in the field, the Quartermaster's Department has not been able to furnish uniforms so as to meet the demand. Measures have been taken for an adequate supply at the earliest practicable period.

Gen. Fremont will arrive in Washington to-night.

Our Troops Repulsed at Mathias Point--Capt. Ward of the "Freeborn" Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Pawnee arrived at the Navy-Yard this morning, bringing intelligence from Mathias Point. According to the statement of persons in the expedition, Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, yesterday obtained from the Pawnee reinforcements of about twenty men, and united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty men in all, they started in several cutters for Mathias Point, taking with them about 250 bags which were filled with sand on the shore, and with which breastworks were soon erected.

While on returning to the Freeborn to obtain cannon for the battery, a force of the Confederate troops, variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500, suddenly emerged from the thick woods where they were concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the party, who made a hasty retreat. Several of the men jumped into the water, swimming to the Freeborn. Capt. Ward protected the men as far as possible, firing 12 or 15 shots among the rebels, but the effect could not be ascertained.

Capt. Ward, while firing a gun, was struck in the breast by a bullet, and died in the course of an hour. A sailor was wounded in four places, it is thought mortally. Several others were wounded.

The flag carried by the coxswain was completely riddled. The men all reached the vessel without further damage. It is said that after the Federal forces retreated from Mathias, the breastworks were immediately occupied by the Confederates.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, 28.—It appears that the Federal forces landed at Point numbered only 35 men, and all day yesterday were erecting a battery there. While retiring to the boat, at 6 P. M., the men were fired upon by 600 rebels concealed. The fight lasted about half an hour, the U. S. steamers Freeborn and Pawnee taking part in the engagement. Four of our men were wounded, one mortally. One hundred and fifty holes were shot in the flag, but coxswain Williams who held it continued to wave it defiantly at the enemy. The boats of the steamers were riddled with bullets. It is reported that 2000 more rebels were close at hand to support the attacking party. It is also believed the shells thrown by the Pawnee inflicted serious loss of life among them. The Freeborn retired to Aquia Creek.

The object of Capt. Ward in throwing up the breastworks at Mathias Point was, that his boat's crew might be able to hold the place with the aid of a small howitzer battery, and covered by the 32-pounder guns of the Freeborn, until his force should be reinforced by the New York 71st Regiment, which he had sent for to come to his support. It was thought that the regiment once there, could fortify themselves, and hold the place against any force short of vastly superior numbers. The Pawnee, however, arrived at the Navy Yard with Capt. Ward's corpse before his dispatch reached the 71st.

Measures to be Proposed in Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Wilson, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen, as well as high officers of the Government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress he will, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduce a series of bills proposing, first, to legalize the Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations; secondly, giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for a permanent increase of the army; thirdly, retiring infirm and disabled army officers; fourthly—to organize from the militia 100 regiments as a National Guard, to be all clothed and armed alike; fifthly—to increase the number of cadets to the extent of 68; or to the number of senators; authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in that institution. Besides this it is designed to recommend an appropriation of $200,000,000 to carry these defensive measures into effect. The above are substantially the objects contemplated.

The Exploit of Indiana Scouts.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gen. Scott has received a dispatch dated Cumberland, 27th, from Col. Wallace, saying that a portion of the 11th Regiment, while returning from Frankfort, near Romney, to see if any rebels were there, overtook forty rebel horsemen. They charged them, routing and driving them over a mile, killing eight and securing seventeen horses. After an hour's rest the enemy, meantime reinforced, suddenly attacked us, obliging us to abandon the horses and retreat to a small island at the mouth of Patterson Creek, where we killed 23 of the enemy. We were finally driven off, each for himself, and are now safe in camp. Corporal Hayes was wounded, and John C. Haldingbrook taken prisoner and murdered. Two rebel officers were killed. The fight was very desperate, and the above account unexaggerated. We have intelligence of four rebel regiments at Romney.

The Seizures in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—It appears that the account stating the amount of arms seized, to-day, is somewhat exaggerated. It is true, however, that a large amount of arms, ammunition, and cannon balls were found secreted beneath the coal in Marshal Kane's office, some under the floor, and back of the building of the old City Hall. The search is still progressing. Five field pieces were found at Dan Mesch's foundry; also three seige guns, said to have been ordered by Kane, and supposed to have been originally designed to work against Fort McHenry. They were secreted to prevent seizure by Gen. Butler. It is said Gen. Banks has important information, which further events will disclose. No disturbance has yet been created.

The New York 20th Regiment has arrived from Annapolis Junction, and is encamped on Patterson's Park. Several Regiments passed through the city to day. More are expected to-night and to-morrow.

From Louisville--East Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The Surveyor of this port announces that he is not granting permits for any class of goods to Seceded States. In condemning the carrying of contraband goods, the *Journal* states he had no thought of implicating such acts to the Adams Express. The *Democrat* is creditably informed that Col. Rosseau's regiment goes into camp on the Indiana side of the river.

The gun boat Tyler was got afloat to-day, and with the Lexington and Conestoga passed through the canal.

Latest accounts from East Tennessee-Convention show a large majority of the body in favor of resistance to the rebel government. A majority are for inaugurating a Provisional government of East Tennessee.

The gun boat Conestoga is at the Dry Dock, Portland, Ky., leaking badly, and it is doubtful if either of the gun boats can get over the Portland bar, or if so, whether they can get to Cairo on account of the low stage of the river.

Gen. Lyon still at Boonville--Home Guards Organizing.

BOONVILLE, Mo., June 28.—Gen Lyon is still here. It is thought he will soon take his departure with a large force, but his destination has not transpired.

Appeals are coming in for arms to supply Home Guards organizing in neighboring counties. One hundred and thirty men have arrived here from Georgetown and Sedalia, Pettis county, for the purpose of being sworn into the United States service as Home Guards to serve in this State. They are Americans. Seventy more from the same county are expected to-morrow. Large bodies of men in Johnson county are preparing to take the same step. They will all be sworn in and receive arms as soon as possible.

B. W. Grover of Johnson county has arrived and furnishes the following additional facts about the loyal movement there. He says: 1220 Union men in Johnson county have formed a regiment under himself [Col. Grover,] for the purpose of being sworn into the service of the United States, and acting as Home Guards throughout the State. They are constantly drilling, and Col. Grover is here to secure arms from Gen. Lyon for them. He also reports that 800 are organized in Pettis county, and 600 in Cass county. Two hundred of the Pettis county men arrived here to-day as a convoy to take arms back with them.

A Rebel Agent Arrested.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—P. McQuilian of Charleston, S. C., it is reported to the proper authorities, has been in New York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the South. He has also been to or was about to depart for Europe, as agent for warlike supplies, in the employment of the Confederate States. This morning he called at the State Department with the passport of a British Consul, for the purpose of obtaining thereto the signature of the Secretary, in accordance with the new regulation of the department. He was requested to make an affidavit of his loyalty to the Government and the lawfulness of his errand, which he did, and was told to call again at two o'clock; when, on making his appearance, he was arrested at the instance of the Secretary of State, by Capt. Starr and two orderlies, who, in the meantime, had been sent for and were present for that purpose. He is in prison awaiting further orders of the Government.

The Blockade at New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—A special dispatch to the New Orleans *Delta*, from Mississippi City, 25th, says a steamer anchored off the Point had captured five schooners, with which she sailed eastward. The blockade at this point (the same paper says) has been permanently instituted, and has caused the Mobile mail boats to discontinue.

The same paper intimates that India, China and English merchantmen will be rich prizes for privateers.

The *Picayune* of the 26th says a United States ship-of-war, 80 guns, anchored at Chafalaga Bay, thus intercepting communication via Bewick Bay with Texas.

Reported Concentration of Rebels below Bird's Point.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat* says hundreds of Missourians from different parts of the State are concentrating on the Arkansas border, where they receive arms furnished from the South, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi to overrun the State. Bird's Point is now strongly guarded by two regiments and a battalion of flying artillery, and is fully capable of resisting any attack from the rebels.

Traitors Arrested in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Hon. A. T. Lacy, Member of the Missouri Legislature, was arrested at Cape Girardeau, yesterday, by Col. Bland, lately sent to that point. The prisoner was placed on board the steamer J. C. Swon, and will probably be brought to this city.

Messrs. Newman, Moss and Allison, arrested a few days since at Commerce, Mo., and taken to Cairo, have been released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government.

Probable Canard from the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says a letter received there from Osceola, St. Clair county, about thirty miles southwest of Warsaw, states that fifteen hundred State troops were collected there, for the purpose of marching on the capital. This is more likely to be Gov. Jackson's force en route for the Arkansas border.

Col. Sol. Smith's Regiment.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Gov. Morton has authorized Col. Sol. Smith to order the companies composing his Regiment to rendezvous at this city, Tuesday next. His will be the first regiment of the new requisition from Indiana.

Col. Frank Blair at New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Col. Frank Blair, of Missouri, was serenaded at the Metropolitan Hotel to-night, by his friends, who appreciate his course as a soldier and statesman. He made a speech in reply.

From St. Domingo.

BOSTON, June 28.—Accounts from St. Domingo, received in this city, state that the Spaniards had 19 men-of-war in the Bay of Suwana, and that store houses were being erected on shore in large numbers. It was thought that the blacks would soon make serious trouble.

Testimony of a Rebel.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28.—A private of a S. C. regiment, captured by our pickets, which now extend two miles outside Falls Church, says only thousand rebel troops are there.

An Albany Lobby-Man Arrested.

ALBANY, June 28.—Frederick S. Littlejohn, brother of Speaker Littlejohn, was arrested in New York city to-day on a charge of bribing an officer of the State Legislature.

The London Times' Correspondent.

HAMILTON, C. W., June 28.—Mr. Russell, the London *Times'* correspondent, passed east this morning.

The Condition of Baltimore under Martial Law.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—There is a good deal of quiet excitement. There are crowds round the police stations and the Marshal's office. A search at the Marshal's office is going on. A large quantity of arms and ammunition have been found secreted in the cellar, in the walls, beneath the floor, &c. A case of valuable pistols and over 300 rifles, twenty five of which were Minie, were found, also several supposed to have belonged to the Massachusetts soldiers, who were disarmed by the mob on the 19th of April. It is estimated that 100,000 percussion caps, 3,160 ball cartridges and 600 large Minie ball cartridges, and numerous other warlike articles, including balls and a steam gun, were found. The search is still progressing. It is supposed a considerable number of arms will be found secreted at the various recruiting stations.

This morning Gen. Banks issued an order to Col. Kenly, in reply to the protest of the Police Commissioners, in which he says: "You will take special notice that in my proclamation to-day, neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the law, are interfered with in any manner whatever, except as it operates on the members of the Board of Commissioners and Chief of Police. Every officer and men, with the exception of those persons above named, will be continued in the service in the positions they now hold, unless they shall refuse. In such case the Provost Marshal is to select others to fill their places."

Among the articles found at Marshal Kane's office was a twelve-pound cannon ball, bearing the inscription: "From Fort Sumter to Marshal Kane."

A dispatch to the New York *Herald*, of the situation on Thursday, says families have packed up ready to leave, and some have left, in anticipation of trouble. Rowdies are beginning to show signs of license. The U. S. Deputy Marshal has instituted searches for arms in private dwellings. A lot were seized in a lager-beer saloon. A company of twenty was stopped on board the steamer Mary Washington.

Additional regiments of U. S. troops have arrived. Col. Jones' regiment is here from the Relay House. Reports are current that the federal forces are throwing up entrenchments about eight miles east of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad.

Marshal Gifford has just promulgated an order saying that the different police forces will continue in the discharge of their duty as heretofore. No military force is intended to take the place of the present force, without there be a necessary call for it. Positive orders have been given by the Marshal to avoid irritating the people and to arrest Unionists who make violent demonstrations. Marshal Kane writes to his wife that he is well treated, and as comfortable as circumstances will admit.

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The *Tribune* gives extracts from a letter from John M. Botts to that journal, dated Washington, June 24th. He says: "With great danger I arrived here as a Member of Congress," as he announced himself a candidate from the Richmond District, and received 170 votes, which, there being no opposition, elected him. The letter states that the Southern insurrection is at its last gasp, while negro insurrections are everywhere threatened. Mr. Botts says Beauregard has sent a circular South, saying: "If the Cotton States do not arise and equip 100,000 men in six weeks, we are lost. Our troops in Virginia are busy suppressing insurrections among the blacks, and but for this, the desire to see Washington in ruins would long since have been gratified."

More of Buckner's Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Correspondence in this morning's papers between Gen. Buckner and the Quartermaster of the State Guard, attempts to prove that Collector Cotton and W. P. Mellen, special agent of the Government here, had refused to allow supplies for the troops at Columbus to pass by the river or rail.

Six hundred stand of Government arms and necessary cartridges arrived yesterday. It is rumored that they are intended for the Union men of East Tennessee.

The *Journal* authoritatively denies that Col. Rosseau is recruiting troops for the Government.

The Tennessee Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 27th in its Nashville correspondence, says the Legislature is endeavoring to conciliate East Tennessee, whose commissioners are at Nashville, proposing to the Legislature to allow East Tennessee to peaceably secede. Their memorial will be presented on Wednesday of next week. Harmony now prevails, but a storm is expected before the end of the session.

Thursday's Dispatches from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The rebels from Baltimore intended issuing a proclamation announcing the defeat of the Federals and the capture of Washington and all the officials, then tearing up the railroads and cutting the telegraph, to produce a panic in favor of the Southern Confederacy. Large numbers of arms are secreted in Baltimore. Gen. Banks discovered a plan to destroy the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, and his course is highly approved by the Government.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the raising of $250,000,000, and has three plans—one by a popular loan, another by a foreign loan, another by the issue of small treasury notes.

Messengers to the War Department state that General Patterson is making preparations to advance and take possession of Harper's Ferry.

A Virginian here says the way Unionists are treated in Virginia is incredible.

A man who arrived at Alexandria from Manassas Junction to-day, says that the strongest fortifications of the rebels are four miles this side of the Junction, at Union Mills, where the railroad crosses a large stream called Bull Run, and higher up on the stream, where the road from Fairfax Court House crosses. On Sunday night last most of the rebel troops who were at those two points moved forward into the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, and others took their places from Manassas Junction.

Persons holding confidential relations with the Administration insist that an immediate advance will be ordered toward Manassas Junction.

Letters from Southern Kentucky, received to day, say that cattle and mules by droves, and loads of bacon, are daily passing through Cumberland Gap to the rebels. The writer adds that if the people of that section of Kentucky were armed with legal authority to do so, they would soon put a stop to the business. A regiment or two could easily be formed in the neighborhood. He believes steps are being taken to carry out the popular wish.

No more passes into Virginia will be granted.

The Garibaldi Guards and two other regiments go into Virginia to-night.

Rewards of $25,000 for the head of Jeff. Davis, $15,000 for Beauregard's, ten dollars for Mason's and five cents for Pryor's and Wigfall's are offered.

Death of a Veteran.

DAYTON, O., June 28.—John Cuffy, a revolutionary soldier, father of Hon. F. P. Cuffy of this city, died at his residence in this county this morning, aged 100 years 3 months and 17 days.

FORSYTH'S OIL,
CARBON OIL,
REGENT OIL,
DOWNER'S OIL,
Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps,
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
175....LAKE STREET....175

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE
SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
The Only Machines Having the
ELLIPTIC HOOK
W. C. MASON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
54 CLARK STREET,
Under the New Sherman House,
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FREIGHT AND FARES
To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c.
BY
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of
Canada and New England.
WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS
Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.
For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 54 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Top Buggy for sale. Apply to J. E. RHEES, 152 South Water street.

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at No. 106 Edina Place (Third avenue.)

TO RENT—The Store No. 135 South Water street, near Clark street bridge. Apply on the premises to C. L. HARMON.

TO RENT—A Furnished House, containing ten Rooms, Gas and Water, located in a pleasant part of the North Division, east of Clark street. [illegible] For particulars address Post Office Box 3019, Chicago.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a private family, pleasant location. Terms reasonable. Apply to 225 [illegible] street, or address Post Office Box 1625.

CARGO LUMBER FOR SALE. A cargo of GREEN BAY STRIPS, [illegible] the dock. JOHN McCAFFERY, Second yard south of Polk street.

WANTED—For cash at a price [illegible] Farm of from about 40 to 160 acres, [illegible] Chicago. Must not be low lands or near lake shore. [illegible] Address, with full particulars, "H. F.," Tribune Office.

25 VOLUNTEERS WANTED, to fill up a Company already accepted and mustered into Service. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY IN GOLD will be paid [illegible] Apply at the Garden City House, Madison street, until Monday Evening, [illegible] July 1st, 1861. J. M. LYTLE, Captain.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing as RHODES & CARROLL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by G. A. Rhodes, Jr., and William H. Crocker, (formerly of the firm of Crocker & Bros.) under the name and style of G. A. RHODES & CO., Who would be happy to see their former customers at 107 South Water street, where they will continue to do a General Produce Commission Business. G. A. RHODES, JR., W. H. CROCKER.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY.—I offer for sale, on reasonable terms, my right and title, with all the Furniture and Fixtures necessary for Hotel business, the property known as WALKER'S HOTEL, formerly the Scott House, situated on the northeast corner of North Water and Wells streets, opposite the Galena Passenger Depot. Being desirous of paying my whole attention to the Grocery Business, which I have engaged in, I am induced to make this offer. The house has made a good reputation for itself, and a large patronage can always be depended on. For terms immediate application must be made to the Proprietor. W. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE—Six Buckeye Mowing Machines at one half the manufacturers' price for CASH. 25,000 worth of Goods to exchange for Real Estate. 160 acres of an Improved Farm, half under cultivation, 80 acres of timber, near a Railroad Station, 70 miles from Chicago. Cash price only $1,600, or in exchange for Chicago Property. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

SODA FOUNTAIN FOR $2.50.—I will send full instructions how to make a complete Soda Fountain that will make as good soda as any $100 fountain, and will not cost over $2.50. It can be made in one day and charged in half an hour. I can refer to parties in Chicago using them. Parties in the country can have full instructions sent them to make Fountain Soda and all kinds of Syrups by enclosing $1. Country rights $10. Address S. PARK COLLINS, 136 Randolph street. P. O. Box 3871.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—On the evening of the 27th inst., from 207 West Harrison street a Black and Tan Terrier SLUT, with ears cut short [illegible] a collar with the name of TH[illegible] MOORE on it. Also, a leather muzzle on. Whoever will return her to the owner will be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., [Late of the firm of Randolph, Tucker, & Carter.] COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 6. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

TWO WEEKLY SPECIAL TRAINS TO ROSEHILL CEMETERY.
In addition to the Regular Daily Trains on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, all of which stop at Rosehill, there will hereafter be run a SPECIAL TRAIN on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, leaving the Depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, corner of Kinzie street, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., returning at 5 P. M. at [illegible] P. M. Running time of trains between Chicago and Rosehill 20 minutes. Fare 10 cents each way. JOHN S. NEWHOUSE, President.

GREAT REDUCTION!—From and after this date I will sell the
BEST NO. 1
FIRE CRACKERS,
FIRE CRACKERS,
AT
$1.50 per Box..........40 Packs.
$1.50 per Box..........40 Packs.
Fire Works of all kinds in proportion,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

STATIONERY
In all Varieties.
BLANK BOOKS
Of our own manufacture.
GOLD PENS
From the best Makers.
LOWEST PRICES
That can be afforded.
PRINTING
Neatly Executed.
INSURANCE AGENTS
Should try us.
BANKERS
Furnished with fine work.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Should look at our Prices.
EVERYBODY
Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at
Stationers' Hall,
140 LAKE STREET,
F. MUNSON.
Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and
BOOK BINDING.

CARBON OIL—200 Barrels.
"PITTSBURG, PA., June 21st, 1861.
"MR. CHARLES L. NOBLE,
"CHICAGO:
"We had an inquiry within a day or so from a house in your city for 200 Barrels of our Oil. We wrote them you were the party of whom to inquire."
"FORSYTH, BROS. & CO."
The above is an extract from a letter just received.
Now, if said party desiring
200 Barrels of Carbon Oil,
"OR ANY OTHER MAN," will apply to the undersigned they can purchase an Oil which we will WARRANT to be
FREE FROM ANY
IMPURE MIXTURES!
NON-EXPLOSIVE,
Perfectly White,
AND
ALMOST ODORLESS.
Gravity of 45°, Baume at 60° F., in lots of FIVE BARRELS AND UPWARDS,
At Manufacturers' Prices.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,
175 LAKE STREET.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses, except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 54 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

FINE TOILET GOODS.
Large assortment of very best goods.
TOILET SOAPS,
Finest quality French and English.
TOILET BRUSHES,
Superior, Hair, Teeth, Nail and Cloth.
TOILET MIRRORS,
Hand, Dressing and Traveling.
TOILET WATERS,
Fine Colognes, Lavand and Bay Waters.
TOILET SPONGES,
Flesh Brushes and Bathing Towels.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 & 146 Lake st.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 149 South Water street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good faithful Girl to take care of a child, and do plain sewing. None but those who can bring good references need apply. Inquire at 252 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Board for a lady, in a respectable private family, where there are no boarders. References given and required. Address Post Office Box 3767.

WANTED—A Carriage Trimmer. Inquire at 35 North Jefferson street. Also, Carriages and Buggies for sale cheap for cash.

WANTED—Twenty-Five Boarders at the Waverley House, No. 233 Kinzie street, to whom good board and pleasant single rooms will be given at from $3.50 to $4.50 per week.

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher of Military Tactics and Mathematics by a person who received his education at West Point, and has taught Tactics and been Prof. of Mathematics for the last ten years at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md. The best of references given. Address "F. M. CRANDAL," Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md.

WANTED.—Two young Lawyers from the South, are without means and
ANXIOUS TO MAKE A LIVING.
They were educated, the one at Harvard, the other at Yale, and have had three years' experience in the practice of law. One of them has had an experience of two years in Teaching, and having been Clerk and Master of a Chancery Court, is well acquainted with the details of Chancery practice. They are willing to accept any honorable employment. Best of references given. Address "G. D. S.," through the Post Office.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.
The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.
Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4353.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—Wanted, a young American Girl of good character to keep a small house for a person without family, living near the city limits. None need apply unless capable of doing general house work. Direct to "A. D." Box [illegible], Chicago Post Office, stating where an interview may be had. No Irish wanted.

AGENTS WANTED.—North, East and West, to sell Clark's lately improved Patent Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing without preparation or risk of blotting. We offer splendid inducements to Agents, and will return the money sent to us if the pencil be not found indispensable after trial. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or samples of marking, circulars, &c., on receipt of one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. P. O. Box 24.

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on its valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good wild land, well located, and a proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4443, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for our Circular, Samples and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 46½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York.

To Rent.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4165, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington st., Office No. 6.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARD OR ROOMS TO RENT.—Two or more rooms, partly furnished, and suitable for a man and wife, to let with or without Board. Address Box 3213.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Front Rooms to let with Board, on reasonable terms. Apply at 64 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 233 and 235 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, which can be had either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. As the location is convenient for business men, so it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 La Salle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

For Sale.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP. Also, a good MARE for a farm wanted by C. H. BECKWITH.

FOR SALE.—The improved business and residence Lots known as No. [illegible] and No. 367 North Clark street, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, the Building No. 36 North Clark street, Chicago. Inquire of PETER DUNNE, Executor of Thomas Savage, deceased.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1¼ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House. Trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. Fare One Shilling. Terms of sale, $1,900. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 231 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to M. B. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

Lost.

STRAYED—On the 21st inst., from the premises of Albert Sturgis, next house south of Dr. Dyer's, on Lake View Road, a bright red COW, with small white spot in her face, white legs below the knees, white bag, and has one short teat. Had a leather strap fastened to her head, to which was attached, with the left, a short piece of small rope. Whoever will return the same or give information at S. STURGIS & SON'S Bank where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships:
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
ETNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 11 Lombard Block, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

PROCLAMATION!!
Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, at
Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street,
WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN
PHOTOGRAPHS
For the LOW sum of
ONE DOLLAR,
DURING THE WAR.
ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Colored Photographs from $5 up.
IVORYTYPES,
The original style, and only true method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago.
ALBUMS,
For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices and will be sold low. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of every secret and advantage of the Photographic Art, the public may depend upon the advantage to avail themselves of [illegible] Gallery.

Auction Sales.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) HUGH ALEXANDER. Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise, at Stores and Salesroom. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand for Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., for Public Sale. Sales by Auction three times a week. Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise by sale at Salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. Sales cashed at once. Best of references given. P. O. Box 3776.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 23 Lake street, LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF NEW FURNITURE, CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c. At Auction. On SATURDAY, June 29th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 23 Lake street, a splendid Rosewood and Brocatelle Parlor Sett, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Chamber Setts, in great variety, with and without Marble Tops; with a complete assortment of PARLOR and DINING ROOM FURNITURE, Silver-Plated Spoons, Cake Baskets, Castors, Forks, &c. &c. Carpets and Oil Cloths, of various styles, in any quantity, Mirrors, Clocks, &c. &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
Rich French Lace
MANTILLAS AND EMBROIDERIES
AT AUCTION.
At our Salesrooms, No. 23 Lake street, commencing on MONDAY, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is sold. These goods embrace all the newest styles of importations, viz:
The ZEGARAS, BERNOUZE, SULTANAS, &c.,
Comprising elegant Pusher Lace, double flounced, superb French Lyons Cambric, and British CHANTILLA LACES, with a large assortment of French Lace Points. Also, a superb assortment of Swiss and Cambric COLLARS AND SETTS.
The above are all fine goods and latest styles, and sent to us from the East with instructions to sell them without reserve.
The above sale is designed especially for the Ladies, to which their attention is particularly invited. Goods will be on Exhibition on Saturday afternoon before the sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.)
FURNITURE SALE
EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M.,
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

STOCK OF SUMMER
CLOTHING
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large and fine stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, such as Linen and Marseilles Coats, Pants and Vests.
The above is a new and fresh stock just received from New York, and will be sold without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
For the Benefit of the Philharmonic Orchestra,
AT BRYAN HALL,
Saturday Evening, June 29, 1861.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR—HANS BALATKA.
Doors open at seven o'clock; to commence at eight. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady and Julius Bauer, 2 Larmon Block.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Continued success of the charming young artists,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA WEBB,
WHO WILL APPEAR AS
THE TWO JACK SHEPHARDS.
This SATURDAY EVENING, June 29th, will be presented the celebrated Drama of
JACK SHEPHARD.
Jack Shephard, (The Apprentice and House-breaker)......Miss Ada
Jack Shephard, (The Doomed Convict)......Miss Emma
Supported by the entire Company.
The performance will conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Don Leander, Miss Emma Webb; Abricotinia, Miss Ada Webb; Jeweldrop, Miss Hannah Gale; Fructeuspet, Miss Adeona Gale.
This piece will be produced with all its original splendor.

NOTICE.—The Lady Managers of the Orphan Asylum Association respectfully announce that they will hold their
ANNUAL FAIR,
For the Benefit of the Orphans, at BRYAN HALL,
On the 1st and 2d days of July.
Donations in Goods or Fancy Articles, to promote the object of the Fair, will be gratefully received by any of the Lady Managers, or at the sisters of Mercy, No. 13 Wabash avenue.

FOURTH OF JULY
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.
The Illinois Central Railroad will run a Special Train from the Great Central Depot, for Calumet River and Matteson, at 9:00 A. M., arriving at Calumet at 9:30 and Matteson at 10:40 A. M. Returning will leave Matteson at 4:30 and Calumet at 5:15 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 6:00 P. M.
Fare to Calumet River and return......25 cents.
" Matteson......50 cents.
Excursionists, in order to avail themselves of these low rates, must purchase Tickets at the Office in the Depot. An additional charge of 25 cents will be made to those paying on the train.
Trains will also leave for Hyde Park and Wood Lawn at 7:00 and 9:00 A. M., 12 noon, 2:40 and 6:15 P. M., returning will arrive at Chicago at 6:45 A. M., 1:30, 3:50, 5:40 and 7:45 P. M.
Fare to Hyde Park or Wood Lawn and return, 20 cents. W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

JULY 4TH.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO
EVANSTON.
THE NEW STEAMER
LADY FRANKLIN,
L. HICKEY, Master,
Will (on the 4th of July,) make two excursions to Evanston, from JOHN B. KING'S DOCK, foot of Franklin street.
First trip at 9 A. M. Second trip at 1½ P. M. Return from Evanston at 11½ A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents.
Tickets (with privilege of returning either trip) for sale at J. T. & E. H. EDWARDS, corner of Clark and Washington streets, or at the office of the boat, foot of Franklin street.
JOHN B. KING, Agent.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.
This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic-Nic Parties. Seats for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has superior attractions.
Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PIC-NIC GROUNDS,
Cottage Grove.
Grounds for Pic-Nic Parties, School Celebrations, &c., FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.
Upon application at the Chicago City Railway Office, No. 60 Garrett Block.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 800 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
[illegible]

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING by Mrs. G. M. FRENCH, 64 Lake street [illegible]

TO LAND-HOLDERS.—A Five [illegible] the City of Chicago, together with from [illegible] to exchange for good lands [illegible] Apply at the Office of A. J. GALLOWAY & CO. [illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

ADVANCE! ADVANCE!!

While we have professed respect for Gen. Scott's military sagacity, we feel no admiration for his qualities as a statesman. He is a military leader; and wherever he has touched civil affairs, he has so managed as to do no credit to himself. His conduct of the political campaign in which he was the party most interested, was as puerile, ridiculous and unfortunate, as the military reputation upon which it was based, was brilliant and successful. A great strategist in moving men when reckoned as the machinery of war, he is a child when he attempts, in the domain of politics, to mould them to his will.

The military strategist is not the only person who can figure to advantage in the campaign before us. Gen. Scott can plan to circumvent the enemy in the field. Regarding the rebellion as he would an invasion of foreign troops, give him the men, money and the time, and he will manage it with all the skill of a great commander. But in the operations of the Cabinet he is not at home. Unfortunately for the reputation of the old veteran and for the success of our cause, this outbreak of the South cannot be regarded solely as a military question to be solved by infantry and flying artillery. It is intimately connected with the department of statesmanship; and here we see where the failure begins. If we understand the theory of those who control the movements for putting the rebellion down, it is this: The South is full of Union men. They abound in every State. Repressed by terrorism now, they will fall in behind the rear of an advancing army, protect its march, hold its communications, and, in due time, take back the political power which the traitors have usurped, and restore peace by enforcing submission to the laws. This is plausible and unquestionably correct; certainly it is that upon which the country has chosen to act. If, then, it be true, we commit a great fault that we do not hurry to the support of those whom we hail as our friends. Every day, in all the Border States, their numbers are growing less. They give way before the lies with which the air is filled, to the brutality of those who domineer over them, to their fears for their property and their personal safety, and to the sectional pride which is deeply wounded by the relative attitude of the contending armies. They are crushed out by thousands; their influence, where they remain steadfast, is daily growing less; and we are of the opinion, that, though the want of food, arms and discipline may be hourly demoralizing the enemy's armed men, the advantage we shall gain by delay is overbalanced by the certainty that every week that passes over without active operations, is a loss of three months in the final pacification of the country, simply because the moral power in the South, by which our cause must at last be sustained, is wasting away, or being overcome. For example, Tennessee voted by a majority of nearly sixteen thousand for unconditional maintenance of the Union hardly three months ago. Her people were overwhelmingly loyal; and the frauds, terrorisms, sectional appeals and cunning entreaties brought to bear upon them, were of no avail. The loyal men believed that under the Government administered by Abraham Lincoln, they were, as law abiding citizens, sure of support when they should strike for their rights. And had a force of Government troops been sent to Memphis within a fortnight after Sumter fell, all that Union sentiment would have been comforted, and Tennessee saved from the gulf of perdition into which she has plunged. The men were mustered; they begged to go and nip treason there in the bud, to strengthen the hands of our friends in Kentucky; to overawe Arkansas, and effectually put a quietus on Missouri. But no! Military strategy did not approve the plan. Loyal Tennessee, governed by disloyal men, was regarded as a block of wood, or, at the best, as but a portion of the enemy's country, and the opportunity went by. The ability to grasp the political necessities of the situation did not dwell in the mind that dictated the military law. See the result! The State went out of the Union, the other day, by a majority of sixty-one thousand votes; the road to Memphis has been so blocked up that we must have more than one battle, and lose more than one regiment, to open it; Kentucky, left to the mercy of a Secession Governor, grows daily more uneasy and restive under his traitorous policy; time has been given for treason in all the great valley to put on its worst front, and to so strengthen and arm itself that when the outbreak comes, as come it will, it cannot be easily overpowered. We use Tennessee as the most conspicuous example of the fatal results of that policy which measures this rebellion from a strategical point alone, to the neglect of those high political considerations which have a great part to play. What is true of that State is true in part of Virginia and Missouri; and all alike illustrate that deficiency in the great General which his friends always lamented, and which in this campaign has already lost the good cause so much.

We cordially vote for the continuance of the military command in GEN. SCOTT's hands; it could not be better bestowed; but we entreat that he be not permitted to override, because they conflict with the plan of his last and best campaign, the obvious duties which every sagacious politician must see. We do not, we cannot expect to overrun and conquer the South and hold it by military occupation. The strength of the Union cause is in the Union men of the South. Let us, in Heaven's name, advance to their relief. It is not too late. Advance! Advance.

THE BANKS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

If we mistake not, the shinplaster question will have a pretty thorough overhauling before the people antecedent to the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. As the case now stands the banks have no friends except the brokers and middlemen, who are buying up their spawn, and either exchanging it for bonds, or selling it again to the banks, to enable them to save their charters and again blow the business of the country out of water on the usual principles. Whether the time intervening before the November election shall work any radical change in the public mind on this question we cannot certainly say. We shall endeavor to keep the vicious animals in the largest measure of public odium.

There is no valid reason why the State should give a man or a corporation, who can scrape together ten thousand dollars in gold, the privilege of issuing *fifty thousand dollars* in paper money, and still less is there any reason why a man or corporation, that has invested fifty thousand dollars in six per cent. bonds, should be allowed to issue fifty thousand dollars *on no gold at all*. The tobacco currency of Virginia, the coon skin currency of Missouri, the deer skin currency of China, were in all respects sounder and better than the present paper currency of the United States. They not only represented a value but they constituted a value. Our paper currency does not constitute value, and whether it represents value or not, is a question depending upon a score of extraneous circumstances, among which the honesty and solvency of bank officers, the character of their securities, and their financial sagacity—(things not accessible to one in ten of the bill holders)—are the most prominent. But the aggregate evil resulting from occasional bank failures is a trifle as contrasted with the suspension, loss and confusion consequent upon sudden expansions and contractions of the circulating medium. If the currency of the country were confined to gold and silver, with bills of exchange to adjust accounts between different sections, there could be no such expansion and contraction. If banker A with ten thousand dollars in gold, (or as in Illinois, with no gold at all,) is permitted to issue fifty thousand dollars in paper, and if bankers, B, C, D, E and F, are authorized to do the same thing, the value which money bears relatively to lands, houses, labor, breadstuffs and products of all kinds is instantly changed. Contracts made a year before the issue of paper money no longer represent the same values and conditions which they did when entered into. The prices of all articles of barter and sale are raised to correspond with the flood of currency, and he who agreed one year before to accept one hundred dollars for a piece of property or a given amount of labor is defrauded by the fictitious change of values. Then if bankers A. B. C. D. E. and F., the following year, deem it advantageous to draw in their superfluous emissions, prices come down to their former level, all values are again deranged, and contracts are made to work injustice to one party or the other. He who agreed, during the period of inflation, to pay one hundred dollars, is compelled actually to pay double the sum, measured by the standard of labor or articles of consumption, during the period of contraction. Bankruptcy, ruin and distress, more or less severe, are the inevitable consequences.

We trust that this subject may have a thorough and impartial discussion before the election in November, and that the delegates in the Constitutional Convention may determine candidly whether the making of two, three or four paper dollars where only one dollar actually exists, confers benefits upon the State at all to be balanced against the misery created by great expansions and contractions of the circulating medium.

Effect of the War on Newspapers.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the war excitement has been beneficial to newspapers. Those in the North have, it is true, suffered vastly less than those in the South. The latter are in rapid process of "ultimate extinction." One-third of all the papers in existence three months ago in the seceded States, are now defunct. The remainder are crippled and sickly, and dropping off every day. Many of the largest and strongest of former days, are reduced to half sheets. The stock of printing paper is mostly exhausted. The paper mills in Secessia are few and far between, and they must soon stop manufacturing for want of certain chemicals indispensible in paper making, and only to be had in the North or in Europe. The blockade prevents their importation. But if the Southern journals could obtain a full supply of paper their condition would not be improved materially. All commerce is knocked on the head in the seceded part of the South. Advertising, an important source of newspaper income, is nearly all dried up down in Dixie. There is little business done but soldiering and farming.

Several of the "blanket sheets" in the free states have been reduced in dimensions. The *Journal of Commerce* has been cut down four columns and shortened in proportion. The *Herald*, which bitterly hates it, declares that "it is on its last legs," which need not surprise when its secession character is considered.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has lopped of a column from each page. The St. Louis *Democrat* has done the same. They are now about the same size of this journal, which is large enough for the business doing in their respective cities.

Several newspaper consolidations have taken place since the war broke out. The most recent union of the sort is that of the New York *World* with the *Courier and Enquirer*. It is stated that on the first of July the two sheets are to be united. The editor of the latter, Gen. WEBB, has been appointed Minister to Brazil, and has sold, says the New York *Herald*, his *Courier and Enquirer* which he has edited for thirty years, to the proprietors of the *World*. The *Herald* states that in the negotiations, the *World* was valued at $200,000 and the *Courier* at $100,000. How much interest, if any, Gen. Webb retains in the joint establishment, is not mentioned.

The political papers of the North have not suffered from the effects of the pro-slavery rebellion, nearly so much as the sporting and "literary" hebdomadals. The *Ledger* "for next week," the *Mercury*, and a numerous crop of similar sensation sheets have nearly all disappeared. The war has been a killing frost to most of the "Kylvanus Sob," Ned Buntline and Benecia Boy publications.

Those who practiced the manly art of self defence according to the rules of the English P. R., have dropped the gloves, and are now studying Scott's tactics and McClellan's bayonet exercise. Those who lived chiefly in stables and conversed in horse talk, are immersed in cavalry tactics and think only of revolvers, carbines and headlong charges. Their organs the "*Spirits of the Times*," and "*Clippers*" are dead or dying. The special dispatches and telegrams of the daily papers, and the war pictures of the illustrated journals engage their attention. The illustrated papers hold their own by presenting a profusion of warlike cuts.

The most successful and deserving of the "picture papers" is *Vanity Fair*, which is the American *Punch*. It has more humor, wit and point than its English prototype. In all its cuts and thrusts, caricature and comedy, it is patriotic and national, though it spares not shams in high places nor hesitates to censure wherever the public welfare demands it.

Bonner's *Ledger*, which at one time boasted of its half million circulation, has nearly passed from public view, and the *Mercury* is less current than stump-tail. The rest of the tribe are defunct, or soon will be. No tears need be shed over their demise.

All the monthlies but the *Atlantic*, have suffered in circulation. It has taken aboard a whole arsenal of warlike material, and pours broadsides into the rebel crafts within reach of its rifled guns. Most of the other monthlies are "hard up," as people have no taste for any mental food which is not spiced with saltpetre.

The Rebellion of 1861.

Of what interest to us would now be the patriotic devices used in the time of the Revolutionary war and of the war of 1814, and, indeed, of all the wars ever waged by or in this country? Of like interest will the minor particulars of the present rebellion be to our posterity. We are therefore much pleased to observe the efforts of our Historical Society, through its indefatigable Secretary, Rev. Dr. Barry, to preserve a *complete* record of the war. Newspapers, handbills, carricatures, pamphlets, envelopes, and devices of every sort are carefully preserved in the Society's archives, for the use of the future historian. The number of these evidences and devices reaches several thousand, obtained from every possible source. Of patriotic envelopes alone they have over one hundred and sixty different varieties, thanks to the liberality of John R. Walsh, of Custom House Place, and other friends of the Institution. Mr. Walsh has also donated a large number of carricatures, maps, &c. The collection of newspapers, pamphlets, &c., is very extensive, curious, and valuable, and is receiving additions daily.

We call attention to this matter in the hope of enlisting the cooperation of our readers in so worthy an object. No matter how trifling and insignificant the donation may seem, it will at some time prove to be of value—perchance, signally so. Envelopes that have been through the mail, documents, even, that have been defaced—in fact, anything which may in future years shed any light upon the present trouble, or display any of its phases, should be carefully preserved in this most appropriate receptacle.

Why Don't they Fight!

The present inaction on the line of the Potomac between Scott and Beauregard is described by this quotation very accurately:

"Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strahan,
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

Gen. Beauregard, without a very craving stomach for the fight, is waiting for Gen. Scott, and Gen. Scott is fortifying the city of Washington.

A Wisconsin Regiment of Cavalry.

Col. Edward Daniels publishes in the Racine *Advocate*, a circular setting forth that he has been authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry from this State, and wishes to raise at once a battalion of four companies consisting of 86 men each.

Daniels has been regularly commissioned as a Colonel by Gov. Randall, for the purpose of raising this regiment; and therefore acts under ample authority. Colonel Daniels, we have every reason to believe from our knowledge of him, will make an efficient officer, and one that it will be agreeable to serve under. Those who desire to enter this arm of the service, have a chance now under favorable auspices.

All communications should be addressed to Col. Daniels at Ripon, or Col. Calvert C. Waite, at Madison.—*Madison Journal.*

FROM CAIRO.

About Enlistments for the War.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, June 24, 1861.

The condition of affairs in this camp is likely to take no new shape for the present. It is definitely ascertained that no movement of troops to the South will be made except to repel intended invasion, or to rout some nest of traitors near at hand, until the question in regard to the three years of war enlistment is thoroughly settled. The period for which the three months' volunteers entered the service has nearly expired, and the issue of a new enlistment is receiving an earnest discussion both by officers and men. The result of that issue will be in a great measure determined by the satisfactory settlement of certain mooted points. These points are—1st. The construction given to the call of the War Department for the three years enlistment. It is announced by nearly all—and more especially so by the private soldiers, that by the terms of the call, they can be held for three years, even if the war terminates in three months. If this be the proper construction of the call, I am constrained to say from a pretty thorough canvass, that nearly two-thirds of this Brigade will go out of service at the end of three months. Their reasons for doing so are these: A very large number of them are business men, men of families, have large interests, which must suffer from their absence; they entered the service, not as United States soldiers, as that term is understood, but as patriots, for the defense of their homes, their country, and the grand idea upon which it is founded; and this they are willing to do, to a man, so long as there is an enemy in the field to contend with if that period extend to ten years; but as soon as the war is over, as soon as peace is restored, they wish the privilege of returning to their homes to look after their neglected interests. If, as I have stated above this construction be put upon the call of the War Department, and that Department takes no measures to give it a different one, this Brigade, which Gen. McClellan pronounced the best in his command, and which I think I may safely say, from an intimate knowledge of its material, has no superior in the volunteer service, will be completely disorganized, with barely a skeleton of it left. On the other hand, if assurances do come from the War Department that they will be discharged as soon as peace is restored, the number who will withdraw from the service at the termination of three months enlistment, certain other stipulations which I shall name, being assured, will be so small as scarcely to be missed, and will in no way affect the discipline, and skill in the use of arms, which are now so thoroughly established in the Brigade. I may add that the construction given to this call of the War Department by Gen. Prentiss, and I think also by about every one of his subalterns, is, that the service under the call will end at the termination of the war.

The second difficulty in the way of the three year's enlistment is the present officers in command. They were almost to a man elected without any previous knowledge as to their character and capacity for the positions which they hold. It may be easily understood, therefore, that many of them are totally unfitted for the places they occupy. Many are morally unfitted for command; a larger number are not soldiers, and never can be. These facts the past three month's service have fully developed, and they will greatly influence the future. Gen. Prentiss does not hesitate to pledge his word to his subalterns, that he shall at the end of the present enlistment, place his commission in their hands, to be restored to him, or to be offered to any other man, as their judgment shall dictate, and he asks every officer under him, as Col. Dick Oglesby says, "from Corporal down to Colonel," to follow his example. If this be done, promptly and cheerfully, the influence upon the future action of the men, will prove most beneficial. Of course every man who now holds a commission or warrant, and has proved himself worthy of his position, will be promptly restored, while at the same time those who have abused their "little, brief authority," will be permitted to go into the ranks or return to the bosom of their families.

The third difficulty in the way of the three years' enlistment, is the total neglect of our State authorities to pay the volunteers. They have been in the State service, many of them now, for about three months, and have not received one dollar of their pay; and as a consequence, very many are unable at this moment to obtain even a postage stamp to send letters to their friends. This should have never been allowed, and must not be permitted to continue. With many, this money matter is of no importance, and will not influence their future action in the least, while with others, and by far the largest portion, it is almost a vital consideration. They have families who need their earnings, and are positively suffering from the neglect of our State authorities. I am glad to say that Gen. Prentiss has assured the men, one and all, that if their pay does not reach them within ten days, he will make it a personal matter, and see if the funds cannot be obtained.

The three points I have named are the only ones, I think, that will materially influence the future action of the men in the enlistment for the war. If they are all made plain and satisfactory—more particularly the first two named—as I have stated above, there cannot be changes enough in the ranks of the Brigade to in the least affect its present efficient character. There will, and ought to be, many substitutions outside the ranks, and there will be improvements suggested by the experiences of the past.

I am glad to say that the health of the soldiers remains good. The numbers in the hospitals are not large, and most of the cases reported are slight diarrhoeas, fevers, &c. Probably Col. Wallace's regiment, which was stationed at Villa Ridge, has suffered more from disease than any other, but since they have been quartered at Bird's Point, there has been a marked improvement, showing the decided advantage of Cairo as a healthy position. I doubt if in the whole Grand Army of the United States, there can be found a Brigade of 7,000 to 8,000 men which has suffered so little from "the ills that flesh is heir to," as this and it fully proves what I have continually asserted, that no more healthy place can be found, east or west, north or south, than this continually abused, but always forgiving, Egyptian Capital, Cairo. Long may it wave.

Visitors to Camp Defiance have been pretty plenty for the past ten days. Excursions from the interior are almost of daily occurrence, sometimes bringing large numbers. Our friends of the St. Charles are always glad to see them, and so feed, watch and care for them as to send all away delighted. Let them continue to come. Their presence, especially of the softer sex—who, I am happy to say, never fail to urge all whom they can influence to "go in for the war"—affords exceeding joy to the men, while it in no way impairs the strict discipline of the camp. The patriotic influences of the ladies, the officers tell me, are marked and recognized, and when I urge their presence here, I do so with the willing consent of the officers.

Plan of Organization of a Volunteer Regiment of the North-West.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1861.

There are yet a great number of military companies in the different States of the North-west, which have not been accepted into the respective State Regiments, but are anxious to serve the country. Independence being the basis of the American life, therefore, a soldier who is truly attached to this great Union should not wait until an officer's commission is put into his hands, but organize on his own responsibility and the country will be grateful to him.

To express the harmony and fraternity of the Northwestern States, we the undersigned experienced soldiers, consider it as very practical to form an independent Regiment composed of companies of the Northwestern States, to wit: Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa, and to tender the services of such a Regiment to the United States Government for the three years service. There is not the least doubt that such a Regiment would be accepted. We give below the plan of organization adopted by us:

1. The name of the Regiment shall be the "Northwestern Rifle Regiment."

2. The same shall consist of ten companies having a minimum of 83 and maximum of 101 men, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Each company has to elect one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one orderly sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, one bugler, one drummer and one wagoner.

3. Fully organized companies in any State of the Northwest desirous to join the said Regiment, will report themselves by letter directed to Captain C. Knobelsdorff, Chicago, Illinois, who will give them all necessary information.

4. As soon as ten companies have joined the Regiment, Captain C. Knobelsdorff will call a meeting of the officers of the different companies at Chicago for the purpose of organizing the Regiment and effecting its acceptance by the United States Government.

5. Each company joining the said Regiment agrees to furnish themselves with the following described indispensible uniform, on his own or on account of their respective towns or counties, viz: a [illegible] coat with light green standing collar, the same cape and shoulder straps and United States buttons; a light gray lined pantaloons, a black felt hat with a wide brim, the right side of the same turned up, and fastened with a United States cockade, two gray woolen shirts and a blue woolen blanket. The other equipments will be furnished by the United States Government.

6. We consider it proper to mention here, that according to General Order No. 15 of the War Department, dated May 4, 1861, the volunteers serving for war time receive an allowance of $2 50 per month, or $30 per year, for their clothing, and when honorably discharged the sum of $100 cash, and the land grant usually appropriated by Congress, and that volunteers are entitled to the same pay, pensions, etc., as soldiers of the regular army.

7. As soon as the Regiment is accepted by the United States Government, the same will be concentrated at such place as shall be designated by the Secretary of War.

C. KNOBELSDORFF, Capt.
CHAS. K. RESSE,
C. THIELEMANN,
TH. HARTMANN,
CAPTAIN JOLLIAT,
L. LIPPERT,
S. P. HAMMERICH.

Country papers please copy.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Final Departure of the First Regiment—March of Irish Regiment through the City—Great Ovation—Irish Patriotism—Fondness for a Spree—The Six Regiments for Service—Webster's Regiment—The New Battery—The Coast Guard—Dullness in Literature—Hard Times Among Newspapers—The Ten New Mass. Regiments Designated for the War.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, June 25.

Three weeks absence from "The Hub," along the numerous spokes which diverges from it, has prevented my giving you any account of the happenings here during that time. So I set myself to give you in as brief a space as possible the net results of the period since my last letter went forward.

Imprimis, we have at last sent off our First Regiment upon their three years term of service. It was long a matter of serious deliberation whether this regiment would be allowed to express its devotion to the Union at the scene of war; but after all the pros and cons, criminations and recriminations, the Governor finally decided to send the regiment, and it went, the first of those designated for three years service. I say the Governor finally decided, because there has been so much discussion about the regiment, that it really seems as if the State authorities took part in it. But doubtless they all along intended to send the regiment, though they wisely kept their own counsel. But at all events, the regiment is fairly off, is in a camp near Washington christened "Camp Banks" and will surely do "the State some service" when it is counted in for a fight.

Yesterday the second of the three years regiments went forward to the seat of war. This was the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers under the command of Col. Thomas Cass, and was wholly Irish. It is the only exclusively Irish Regiment that will leave Massachusetts for the war—that is to say, of those thus far organized. The regiment made a triumphant march through the city on its route to the point of embarkation, and the ovation given to it was something to remember. It was much like what the New York papers described as the march of the 69th from that city. All the Celtic population of the city and suburbs was out. The procession was headed by nearly a thousand Sons of Erin in citizens' dress, eager to do honor to their friends and brothers in arms. All along the line of march enthusiastic Irishmen and Irishwomen cheered and shouted till the regiment had passed, and then ran to another point on the route to cheer and shout again. And not content with keeping along on the sidewalks, abreast of the soldiers, the men and women thrust themselves into the ranks, overcoming all resistance of the constituted authorities, and marched proudly along between the platoons to the music of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." At the wharf where the soldiers took the boats, the scene defied description. Only the pencil of Hogarth could hit off its picturesquely odd attractiveness. The eagerness of all the female friends of the thousand volunteers to shake the parting hand, and say the parting word of comfort, was productive of many amusing, as well as touching scenes. Of the regiment itself, as an effective body of soldiers, too much cannot be said. Their patriotism, too, is beyond question, and of their enthusiasm, it is not enough to say it is Irish enthusiasm? They are, to be sure, a little inclined to be roysterous and boisterous, as the revels of last Saturday night, and the police records will show; but this was the last good time they expected to have before entering the rigerous discipline of Uncle Samuel, and it is not strange that they should want to improve it. Besides direct temptation was put in their way, by a permission granted them to visit the city Saturday night, and three dollars—his week's pay—put into each man's hand. Is it surprising that the quick Irish brain would immediately see the connection between his pay so received and a jolly spree? Notwithstanding some hours in the watch-house, the soldiers all came to time on Monday, and went off wiser and poorer men.

The Governor has designated, as you have long ago seen, the six regiments to serve under the call of the President for three years. In addition to the two just mentioned, five regiments are nearly ready to start, and will start in less than ten days. The next one to leave will be Col. Gouch's Regiment from the southeastern portion of the State, New Bedford, Cape Cod and thereabouts; then Col. Gordon's, a regiment admirably made up and officered finely, and in a most advanced state of drill and discipline; then Col Clarke's, a regiment in which the Irish element is very large, though not perhaps a predominant element; and lastly, a regiment from the western part of the State, whose organization is not yet quite complete. These form the six regiments with which the State responds to the call. The regiment in command of Col. Fletcher Webster (son of Daniel Webster) though not designated by the State authorities, will be immediately sent forward, very probably this week, in obedience to a direct order from the Secretary of War. This fine regiment was raised and equipped by private enterprise and bounty, chiefly among the class of citizens known as *conservatives*, and in a great measure by friends of the late Mr. Webster, who wished to testify anew their respect for his memory by providing thus for his son. Col. Webster will not prove unworthy of the position to which the regard of friends has raised him. He has already proved himself possessed of high qualities of command, and if I had not already said the same thing of other regiments I would be inclined to call his the best regiment the State has yet supplied. And this is what one is inclined to say about every regiment that goes, just as one thinks of Scott's Novels or Shakespeare's Plays, that the last is the best.

The news that Massachusetts is to be allowed to furnish the Government ten more regiments, is hailed with ardor by every man and woman, young and old, in the State. The provision that they must be ready in forty days, does not in the least stagger our wideawake State Government. The State Prison authorities have engaged to furnish all the necessary small supplies, in the way of cartridges, canteens, &c., within the specified time, and contractors are already at work upon army wagons, uniforms and other necessary equipments. The Treasurer has issued proposals for a loan of One Million Dollars to cover this new outlay. Massachusetts means to be in the van of this great civilizing (not civil) war, if the Government will let her.

Two good institutions springing up in Boston I have before spoken of as in progress. These are Maj. Cobb's Artillery Company and Com. Forbes' Coast Guard. The former has been accept accepted by the Government and will go immediately to Fortress Monroe, where they will have good opportunity for drill and practice. Their equipments are now complete, six field pieces, 70 to 80 men, and the requisite number of horses. The Coast Guard has not completed its equipment, but is rapidly getting itself upon a formidable footing. One gun boat and two howitzers are already in its possession, and it is commencing to prepare itself for active duty in the defence of our coast, or for aggressive duty in case its services shall be required.

Business, literature, amusements, all things feel the war-grip upon their throats. The publishers are a most forlorn and disconsolate set of beings. Grass grows in front of their places of business, they having wisely followed the recommendation of the Governor to plant and sow, and have taken up the pavement to make more available land. It is really sad to contemplate how rapid and how great has been the fall of American literature since the breaking out of the war. And while the war lasts the depression will no doubt continue. Publishers' sales have gone down in some instances, to less than one twentieth part of their former monthly standard. If such a state of things shall continue a couple of years, there will be as marvelous a thinning out of the publishers' ranks, as there seems likely to be in those of the newspapers. We hear of changes and reductions in newspapers, to take place the first of July, here as well as in New York. The *Atlas and Bee* appeared yesterday with a large slice taken from its fair proportions, a reduction which some think is only the precursor of a greater change, viz: the extinction of its light altogether.

One of our literati, Rev. Henry Giles, has recently punctured the grammatical pretensions of Gen. Beauregard, as manifested in his late proclamation. He decides that if the ubiquitous Frenchman can fight no better than he can write, Scott has no more to fear from him than from Beau Nash or Beau Brummell.

As I write the evening journals come in with Gov. Andrew's special order from head-quarters to all the companies organized in the State, to report immediately their complement of men ready for active service. There are companies enough named in the order to fill the ten regiments without reference to any of our regiments of three-month's volunteers. This looks as if the State meant to be in the field promptly with its contingent.

"Indiana Stump-tail."

GOSHEN, Ind., June 25th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your article of yesterday under the above caption, coupled with a paragraph of like import published two or three weeks ago, has excited no little surprise with us. In this region we are entirely at a loss to account for such a bitter, malignant feeling as characterizes your article of the 25th. If the editors of the TRIBUNE were brokers, or if they shared from them a commission upon their profits, the public could then better understand the motive and animus pervading yesterday's article of your paper, but in the absence of any motive other than that of a faithful public journalist, your article is entirely without the understanding of the many good people who are your patrons in this portion of Indiana. You take advantage of the popular prejudice created by the failure of the free banks of Illinois and Wisconsin, to make an indiscriminate onslaught upon all banks that have given public stocks as an earnest for the redemption of their issues.

Because styled free banks, you are furiously down upon them without stopping to inquire anything farther, regardless of how such banks are conducted, how long they have maintained the public confidence, or how they are restrained, and what wholesome safeguards may be thrown around them by law. In one respect only are the Indiana free banks like the Illinois banks, namely, the pledge of public stock for the redemption of their issues. In every other particular they are unlike. Our free banks are owned by good faith residents of the State, and in nearly every instance the owners are residents of the counties and towns where the bank is situate. The stockholders are persons of character and wealth, and have as fair a share of capital employed in their banking in proportion to the amount of their issues as any banks in the West. The stockholders are by law individually liable over and beyond their State Stocks for the redemption of the issues of their banks. All our free banks whose bills are now in circulation, have from the first paid coin or exchange at their counters for their circulation, and are now, as ever, redeeming their bills. They have been from the first and are now doing a regular banking business. In addition to the redemption of their bills, they sell exchange and make advances on produce shipped—in short meet promptly and freely all the requirements of business and commerce. What more than this does any bank do? What more can any bank do? What more does the Bank of the State do, whose solvency and character you have very justly taken occasion to commend to the confidence of the people of Illinois. I wish to say nothing in disparagement of the Bank of the State. It is worthy of the confidence of the public everywhere, but the people of Illinois and the West ought to understand that that bank is not the only bank worthy of credit. Why does the Bank of the State deserve and share such confidence in the public mind? Certainly not because its bills are secured in any way, for they are not; certainly not because the State of Indiana has any share of its stock, or is in the least in any way responsible for the circulation of its issues, for there is not a dollar of stocks or other property pledged for such purpose, nor has the State the least or remotest interest in that institution; certainly not because the stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its issues, for such is not pretended. The Bank of the State has and deserves the confidence of the public, simply and only for the reason that its bills are now, and have been at all times convertable at its counters to coin or exchange on New York. The Indiana free banks whose bills are now in circulation have honorably, always responded to the calls for coin or exchange in redemption for their issues, just as the bank of the State has done the same and deserve the same credit and an equal share of public confidence for so doing. More than that, they have survived the Indiana free bank panic of 1855 and '56, when non-resident and irresponsible persons took advantage of the then imperfect free bank law and flooded the country with an irredeemable stuff; they have been tried in the fire of adversity, and by the people of Indiana at least, have been found to be worthy of the same confidence which we award to the Bank of the State. Besides all this, the circulation is not large, not exceeding one million dollars. No such monstrous sums as the Illinois and Wisconsin banks put in circulation. It is no more than equal to the wants of this State.

I have said this much only that justice may be done—that the public might be put in possession of a few facts that may in some measure prevent a great wrong being done to the community, and to these solvent banks whose wholesome currency we all need at this severe crisis, and I do so without personal interest other than that of a citizen, for I am not interested in any way whatever as an owner of free or any other bank stock.

Goshen, Ind., June 26, 1861.

NEWS FROM THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Prizes Captured by the Frigate Niagara and other Vessels.

[From the N. Y. Evng. Post.]

The government steam transports Chesapeake, Captain Willetts, and the Parkersburg, Captain Hoffman, arrived at this port this morning, the former from Fort Jefferson at the Tortugas, and the latter from the mouth of Mississippi river, by way of Key West. The Parkersburg, having broken her shaft, came in tow of the Chesapeake.

By these arrivals we have received late and interesting news from Fort Pickens and the blockading squadron. The United States steamer Crusader and Wyandotte, and the gunboats R B. Cuyler and Mohawk, were at Key West; all well on board. The former slave-yacht Wanderer had been seized and was at Key West. The United States steamer Water Witch was passed by the Parkersburg on the 20th ultimo, bound from Pensacola to Havana.

THE FRIGATE NIAGARA BLOCKADING MOBILE—A PRIZE CAPTURED.

The United States steam-frigate Niagara arrived off Mobile June, 5th, to blockade that port, and on the same day took a schooner as a prize. The schooner had been anchored close under the land, wrecking an English ship which had been ashore since last spring. At noon of the 5th instant the steamer Mount Vernon took three of the frigate's boats, and having run in for the land as far as was deemed prudent, the boats were let go, and pulled for the schooner, which was about one hundred yards off.

The officers of the Niagara's boats saw the crew of the schooner attempting to raise the anchor, but a marine being ordered to discharge his musket across her bows, stopped them from making any further effort to get away. The vessel was taken quite by surprise, and it is probable that her officers had hardly thought it worth while to keep a look out in the heat of the day. The schooner's name is the Aid, of Mobile, formerly of Long Island. The captain and crew were allowed to depart, the former pleading to save his vessel, but the lieutenant commanding the expedition told him that he would give him an order to take charge of the United States revenue cutter now at Mobile, and if (the captain) would bring her out they would then make an exchange of vessels.

The boats' crew then raised the anchor of the captured vessel, and towed her out some distance, when they set sail and anchored at 5 P. M., the stars and stripes flying from the peak, under the guns of the Niagara.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The captain of the Parkersburg states that the sloop of war Brooklyn was blockading the mouth of the Mississippi river at Pass à l'Outre, on the 7th instant. On that day, ten large vessels were aground on the bar. Permission had been given for tow boats to take ships to sea until the 9th of June, when the blockade would begin.

The frigate Powhatan was blockading the Southwest Pass. A great many ships leave by this channel, and were to be allowed to do so until June 15, after which date no vessels were to be allowed to pass in or out.

THE FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI ASHORE.

On the 15th instant the flagship Mississippi left Pensacola, but grounded going out of the harbor. The steamers Mount Vernon and Crusader went to her assistance, and after taking out her heavy guns and coal she floated on the 16th. She received no injury, but returned for coal and water, and sailed again on the 19th from Pensacola.

A PRIZE VESSEL COMING TO NEW YORK.

The three-masted schooner Forest King, belonging in Fair Haven, from Rio Janeiro for New Orleans, had been captured. A prize crew was put on board, and the vessel sailed for New York on the 15th instant. The captain and first and second officers of the Forest King arrived here to-day as passengers on board the Parkersburg.

Return of Col. Curtis.

Col. Curtis arrived here last evening, having left St. Jo. on Tuesday afternoon, and was warmly greeted by hosts of friends. He looks remarkably well, notwithstanding his arduous labors. He had not had over three consecutive hours of sleep since leaving here. He reports that a very large majority of the people with whom he has come in contact in Missouri have given him the warmest possible welcome. Strong men and ladies without number have greeted him with tears in their eyes as a deliverer from the worst tyranny that men ever endured. The vicious traitors have generally fled to the bush, and a most salutary fear has fallen on the secessionists. At the same time hundreds of people who have been deceived and deluded by their leaders, are now coming in and volunteering their allegiance to the Union, and many of them are turning with bitterness against their former leaders.

The Colonel speaks in high terms of all his companies. In all his former military experience, he never saw soldiers do so much wearing service—watching night and day—with so much alacrity and unflinching hardihood. In order to lighten their labors, we understand the Third Regiment, now in this city, will leave this week, and take charge of a portion of the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad. It will then be divided between the Illinois troops on the east end, the 3d regiment in the middle, and the 2d regiment on the west end.

We believe the Colonel expects to return to Hannibal to-morrow, and from thence, after posting the 3d regiment, will go direct to Washington to attend the extra session of Congress, which will open on the Fourth of July.—*Keokuk Gate City, 27th.*

A Disgusted Bully.

An English gentleman who has just returned from the South relates that he was detained at Richmond, and thought it expedient to apply for a passport to get beyond the bounds over which the rebels claim sovereignty. Of course, he made his application to the person who bears the title of Mr. Davis's Secretary of State—none other than ex-United States Senator Robert Toombs.

Poor Toombs, who is a mere puppet in his master's hands, and who evidently dares not sign even the most trifling document without Davis's permission, made reply: "I don't care whether you go to Heaven or to hell—I can't give you a pass; go to those military men!"

Poor Toombs! He was among the foremost of the traitors in Congress. It was his part to do the bullying there, and he did it so well that he established a kind of claim on Davis. But the rebels have small use for any but fighting bullies; and as that is not Toombs's complexion—who is bellicose but not sanguinary—he has received the empty honor of the Secretaryship of State.

General Orders to the Illinois Camps of Instruction.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
SPRINGFIELD, June 18, 1861.

[General Order.]

The following order is published for the information of the senior Colonels commanding Brigade Camps of Instruction, and must be strictly complied with.

In establishing the camps of Brigades, please be guided strictly by army regulations. You will find the exact plan of encampment for a regiment of infantry given in the book. The camp of a Brigade is merely a camp of four regiments on the same line. The exact places of Hospital, Quartermaster and Commissary Store Houses, &c., are given and will be strictly complied with.

The officers of the Brigade Staff are one Adjutant General, who for the present, you will appoint from the best and most competent Adjutants of the four regiments. In like manner your Quartermaster and commissary will be appointed, without regard to which regiment they belong. You will likewise select the best informed and most intelligent Surgeon, who has passed his examination before the Medical Board ordered by the Governor, as *temporary* Brigade Surgeon. You will find under the head of "Guards," in the army regulations, precisely what guards are to be mounted and how it is to be done.

You will have a school, consisting of the Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors of the Brigade, formed, who shall study and recite to you a reasonable number of pages of "Hardee." Also direct your Colonels in like manner to form schools in each regiment, of their captains and Lieutenants, who shall recite every day to their respective Colonels. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of enforcing these schools, and insist upon every officer *learning and reciting correctly*.

No shirking or neglect should be tolerated for a moment.

You understand well the necessity of frequent and thorough drills, but you should permit no *company* drill until the *squad* drill is perfect, and no battalion drill until the company drill is thoroughly acquired. Dress parades, from which no one except the guards and the sick should be permitted to be absent, must be required every afternoon at sunset in each regiment. The tattoo must be beaten at 9½ o'clock and roll call made. At ten o'clock the "taps" are to be beaten, and every light except those of the Colonels, Field Officers and Quartermaster, Commissary, Adjutant General and House Guard, must be extinguished, and perfect silence and order must be maintained in the camp until "reveille," which beats at *daylight*. You will establish the hours for recitation to yourself and to your Colonels, and the hours for drill. Assemble the men for drill by drum beat at the Police Guard tents, and the signal for ceasing to drill must be beaten at the same places. No drill will be discontinued on any pretext until the signal is thus sounded.

While the drills are going on the musicians of each regiment are to be assembled by the Sergeant Majors and taken to some remote spot, there to learn and practice all the "calls" in Hardee's tactics, during the whole time of drill.

The books and papers of the Head Quarters of Brigade and Regiments will be found fully set forth in the regulations, together with the manners of keeping them and of conducting the business of the officers. They must be strictly complied with. A close study of the army regulations will teach all the details, and should be required of all officers.

The Captains of companies are responsible for the cleanliness of their men, and should, under the direction of their Colonels, fix the days of the week for their companies to bathe, march the company to some convenient place, and see that each man bathes himself. For this purpose the vicinity of a camp to a running stream is very desirable.

You will require each company to form one mess and *only one*, and have at least four, and not more than six, privates detailed from each, to cook, and take care of the utensils for that purpose in their companies. The Captains of companies, and the regimental (or police) officers of the day, should be required carefully to examine the food of the men when placed upon the tables, and see that it is of good quality, properly cooked, and set out in a neat and clean manner. The strict observance of this rule is essential to the health and comfort of the men.

The roll-call, as also the call for drills or other duties, are fully stated in the regulations and should be strictly observed.

In conclusion, it may be generally said that the best discipline and greatest military efficiency possible, will be acquired by strict compliance with the details set forth in the army regulations, and they must, therefore, be carefully studied and thoroughly enforced.

The utmost respect must be exacted from the men toward their officers.

The manner of saluting, both with arms and without, should be taught to the men, and they should be carefully instructed on all points of deportment toward their superior officers. It is as much their duty, as good soldiers, to comply strictly with the prescribed rules on this point, as in any other, and the advantage of doing so will be very soon apparent even to themselves.

RICHARD YATES,
Commander-in-Chief.

T. S. MATHER, Adj't Gen.

Spotting a Traitor.

[From Forney's Press.]

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, in remarking upon Secretary Cameron's declaration in his recent speech at the St. Andrew's dinner, that "the President will not let the war end until all the causes which produced it are removed, and when the war terminates we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and indivisible," makes this comment:

"The President and the other members of the Cabinet owe it to the country and themselves to let it be known whether Mr. Cameron speaks for the Administration. For if such be the object of the war, there are a hundred thousand muskets now in the field, which will never be used to overthrow the Constitution. Our brave men have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth—as they supposed—to maintain the authority and the integrity of our Government, as our fathers formed it, and they will swerve turn aside from such a holy purpose, to wage an Abolition crusade, to subjugate the people of a portion of the States, and to annihilate State rights, and the security and protection of the citizen afforded by the State Governments. After repeated declarations of this kind from one member of the Cabinet, it is high time that the Administration distinctly defined its position."

The *Atlas and Argus* is one of that very small class of miserable newspapers who still defend treason in the North. They do not openly avow their real feelings, but go as near to treason as the temper of the people and our present laws upon the subject of sedition will permit. While professing to serve the Democratic party, they seek to repress the patriotic enthusiasm of the people, to denounce the President and his Cabinet, to sneer at every effort for maintaining the Union, and magnify every unfriendly rumor which leaves Washington. They harp on peace; write elaborate articles on the *habeas corpus* act; question the President's right to call out volunteers; overrate the preparations of the Southern traitors; count up the cost of the war in tables of unimaginable millions; moralize on the death, and suffering, and woe of war; threaten to withdraw the support of capitalists from the Government; denounce the efforts to blockade the South and suppress privateering, and even descend to the ineffable meanness of ascertaining the politics of our gallant volunteers, and of tempering their praise or censure according as the object of it may have voted for the last town constable or commissioner of charity.

In this spirit of baseness was the above article written. We can conceive of no more atrocious slander upon the gallant Democrat of the North who are now in the field. What does Secretary Cameron propose, that this treasonable sheet should threaten our armies with the mutiny of a hundred thousand men? "*When this war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and indivisible.*" This sentiment of patriotism the *Atlas and Argus* greets with an outburst of treason. If this contest means anything at all, it means that we shall come out of it as "Americans, one and indivisible," and we mistake the sentiment of the patriotic North and the spirit of her soldiery, if they do not echo the eloquent words of the Secretary of War.

Gen. Scott's Slow Policy.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

General Scott continues to hold our soldiers in check, notwithstanding they fret and implore to be let loose upon the enemy. A degree of painful solicitude fills the public mind to know when the battle is to begin. Everywhere our population is on tip-toe. Of course his policy is freely discussed, and, in some instances, complained of. The withdrawal of General Cadwalader's command from Virginia, after it had crossed the river at Williamsport, Md., and when it is known that the traitors under Utah Johnson could have been easily defeated, was by order of Gen. Scott, and when complained of is defended by him on the ground that we should have gained nothing by our victory, save to throw the retreating column of the enemy upon one of our weaker lines closer to the city. These so called "treaty" made by General McClellan with Magoffin, of Kentucky, was, if true, suggested by General Scott, on the ground that it was better to have Kentucky neutral than hostile. The watchful and waiting attitude of both Stone and McDowell results from the theory of the Commander in chief that the enemy can less afford inactivity than ourselves. These are some of the reasons that dictate the present course of the Lieutenant General. My confidence in him is so great, and his experience is so thorough, that I do not feel like questioning his suggestions. But a most nervous and excitable feeling is being aroused by the state of suspense in which all sides are thrown, and unless some forward movement is soon made, our troops, under impulsive leaders, may go ahead on their own account.—*"Occasional" of Philadelphia Press.*

The Late Fire at East Saginaw.

Of the destructive fire at East Saginaw, Mich., last Monday morning—the second within two months—a correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says:

The large mercantile establishment of Curtis, Bliss & Co., situated on the river, foot of Genesee street, was burned this (Monday) morning. The dock and building was the property of Jesse Hoyt, of New York, and was probably worth three or four thousand dollars, fully insured. The stock of Messrs. C., B. & Co., is estimated to have been worth over $30,000, on which there was insurance in eastern companies for $22,000. Owing to the rapid progress of the flames, not a dollar's worth of their large stock was got out. The dock, a valuable one—where the Detroit boats stop—is wholly destroyed. Many persons lose goods in their warehouse, stored for shipment east and west.

Many surmises are about as to the origin of the fire, some seeming it to be caused by sparks from passing boats, others gravely insist on its being the work of an incendiary. The clerks were moving cases of goods into the store, valued at near $2,000, late in the evening, and only retired at 12½ o'clock, when all seemed safe. It is feared that it is the work of some evil disposed person.

By this and the fire of May 7th, our town is the loser in about $75,000 worth of [illegible] goods, a severe infliction, even deducting say one half for receipts back from Insurance Companies.

The Mount Vernon Swindle—Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham a Secession Spy.

Col. Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

Miss Pamela Cunningham was one of the most indignant of all those who surrounded John A. Washington when he transacted the "pound of flesh" in selling the property of his alleged ancestor. Where do you think this fair and gentle damsel is now? I trust I do not outrage or offend the sensibilities of my female readers, when I inform you that she is pleasantly located, or was a few days ago, at Mount Vernon, in comfortable and safe communication with the Secession leaders, and has been paying many a recent visit to Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining how far she could damage the Free States, and assist the armed traitors in the South! But you must not conceive these words in reference to Miss Cunningham to be undeserved, for, with all her gentle nature, she carries a warrior's heart in her bosom, and is doubtless as ready to see this conflict go on as Beauregard and Davis. When it is recollected that the entire fund for the purchase of the home and grave of Washington, with inconsiderable exceptions, was raised in the free States, and paid by the people of the free States, the graceful attitude of Miss Cunningham will be understood. She has a delightful summer retreat, where she can look upon broad and fertile acres, can receive her friends like a very princess, and by means of the easy and forgiving temper of our Washington rulers, can forward to Davis & Co. the latest intelligence, from the Federal metropolis. As to those who paid their money for the purchase of the home and the grave, are they not Northern barbarians, inferiors, mudsills! and if John A. Washington, who sold the place and took the money, could subsequently join the enemies of the Union, why should not Miss Cunningham of South Carolina, follow this illustrious lead, take the place unto herself, and her section, and with a pleasant smile, bid her recent loyal lady associates a polite farewell? It is a good bargain all around. Although Washington was a national man, and loved the Union, and fought for it, and stood by the Constitution, yet his homestead was in Virginia, and if by an agreeable fiction the Northern dupes can be led to believe that in paying their money they were really securing it to the whole country, so much the better; for, as recent events have shown, the South have not only kept Mount Vernon to themselves, but the money paid to dedicate it to the country; thus enriching themselves without any loss, and securing a handsome residence for life to Miss Pamela Cunningham.

Quick Work with the Pirates.

[From the N. Y. Post, 26th.]

The United States District Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, issued his warrant for the arrest of the officers and crew of the privateer Savannah, brought by the Harriet Lane this morning, half an hour after their arrival.

The affidavit upon which the warrant was granted charges the prisoners with treason, piracy and robbery on the high seas.

The case will be sent before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and the prisoners, immediately after indictment, will be arraigned in the United States Circuit Court.

It is intended to press the trial as soon as practicable after the disposal of the case of the slave captain Gordon, early next week.

In addition to the testimony of Knickerbocker (or Livinston,) the captain of the brig Joseph, the prize captured by the privateer, is in the city and will appear as a witness against the prisoners.

The question has been raised whether, the Savannah having been brough into Hampton Roads, the prisoners can be tried elsewhere than in Virginia. The statute provides that pirates must be tried in the district where they are brought or apprehended. But the pirate Hicks was tried and condemned in this district, although *first* apprehended in the district of Rhode Island. The question of jurisdiction in that case was distinctly raised and overruled.

In the case of the privateersmen now under arrest the government would seem to be in a better position than in the prosecution of Hicks, since the prisoners were never landed in the district of Virginia, and can hardly be considered to have come within the jurisdiction of that district.

The Iowa Regiments in Missouri.

[From the Keokuk Gate City, 26th.]

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—A letter from Goodsell Buckingham says that the 1st Regiment were out forty-eight hours marching from Renick to the Missouri River opposite Booneville, and only had two meals on the march. The distance travelled was sixty miles. The Regiment was highly complimented by Gen. Lyon for their energy and promptness.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Lieut. S. M. Archer returned from St Jos. yesterday and reports all well. On Sunday the Keokuk company came out to guard the bridge over Grand River, about two miles west of Chillicothe. Capt. Baker was guarding a bridge on the railroad to Atchinson. Captains Cox, Brewster, and Metzler returned to camp on Sunday. None of the Iowa companies are now east of Chillicothe.

Col. Smith, of the Illinois Volunteers, has charge of the road from Macon City to Hannibal. Mr. Archer thinks that Capt. Wells was at Palmyra, and Capt. Ralston at Macon City.

Mr. Archer saw Carson after his release. He is rich, and has been from the start a leader of the Border Ruffians and Secessionists. In a crowd of Secessionists Archer heard him say that he had been treated a heap sight better than he expected by Lincoln's men, that he really believed the latter were coming as a band of marauders, to steal niggers, and rob and kill generally; but he found them gentlemen, and he would now get up a barbecue for them; that henceforth he was an Union man from top to bottom: and he swore that he would raise a company and fight for "Old Abe."

MORE PRISONERS.—As Col. Curtis was returning to Hannibal, a rebel officer named May, and three privates, on their return from Booneville, were arrested, and taken prisoners to Hannibal. One Fitzhugh, formerly of this city, was in the company, but escaped by the skin of his teeth.

The Accident to Gilbert L. Wilson, Esq.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

Early this morning the city was startled by the announcement that a terrible calamity had befallen Gilbert L. Wilson, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Wilson has during the last few days, we understand, been laboring under considerable nervous excitement, induced no doubt by his constant attention to the duties of his position of Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad. Indeed, so strong and apparent had the excitement become, that his wife, and the friends of the family, deemed it prudent that some one should sit up with him last evening.

The City Chamberlain—J. C. Page, Esq., performed this friendly task, and had not left his charge many minutes when the sad calamity which will in all probability terminate fatally, occurred.

A few minutes before the calamity did occur, Mr. Wilson was observed sitting at the third story window, looking into Eagle street, of the house of the late D. D. Barnard. His legs were hanging out of the window.

Almost at the same moment he was seen to spring forward, and fell into the street, striking upon his legs. Compound fractures of both thighs and legs, an arm completely broken to pieces, an injured spine, and severe contusions on the head, were the serious, and, no doubt, fatal injuries he received.

In this condition he was carried into the house, and at noon was reported to be in a dying condition.

Mr. Wilson was married but a few days ago to Cora, daughter of the late D. D. Barnard—from the bridal to the grave but a few steps indeed.

Mr. Wilson was educated to the profession of the Law, which he abandoned some years since to take the Secretaryship of the Central Railroad, and subsequently that of Treasurer, also.

The peculiar temperament of Mr. Wilson seemed to forbid the attack of a malady which for the moment has made him delirous. He was the last person in the city whose existence, we should ever have expected would have terminated by such a cause.

To the young wife of Mr. Wilson, and to his aged parents, this blow must fall with crushing weight.

Col. Kelly Promoted to a Brigadier General.

With great pleasure we announce the promotion of this gallant officer to the command of a Virginia brigade. His promotion was immediately acted upon by our Executive authorities, so that now Col. Kelly stands only second in command on the Virginia field to Gen. McClellan.

This promotion, besides being well deserved and well bestowed, will have the inestimable moral effect of showing that the just deserts of no good officer in this struggle for the maintainance of the Union will escape unnoticed. Every man thus far who has successfully distinguished himself by promptness, talent and gallantry has been immediately recognized. Col. Kelly went into this war because his heart was in it; because he loved the Union and all its priceless blessings, and he was not willing to do his part towards the successful issue of the war. And although disabled early he had so far made his mark as to impress his merits upon his superior officers. Hence his promotion now.

In this connection we are permitted to give the opinion of one of his physicians that he will soon be in the field again.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

[From the Superior Journal, June 25th.]

SOUTHERN VISITORS.—In the last *Journal* we expressed the opinion that a portion of the Southern Union men who are driven from their homes by mob violence, or flee from the evils with which that devoted section of the country is being overwhelmed, would find their way to the shores of Lake Superior. And so it is turning out. There were three entire families upon the Sea Bird on her last trip up, (from Chicago) and this we may regard as but the first fruits of the crop of visitors we are to gather from that quarter.

ACCESSION OF A CLERGYMAN TO MARQUETTE.—An Episcopal clergyman, Rev. Mr. Phelps, has arrived in town, and preached, for the first time, at the Episcopal church on last Sabbath. He was well liked.

PROF. ARTAULT.—Prof. Artault passed up in the Illinois on Wednesday, direct for Paris. We did not see him, but he sent us word that he would be back to Marquette in about two weeks. He was accompanied by two French gentlemen, who design building copper smelting works at Ontonagon. This will give quite a life to that place. He could have brought on capitalists to invest here, had they not been deterred by the state of the country. We are sorry, however, they are not better informed. Now is the very time for them to make their purchases and prepare for future operations. They can probably purchase locations and make all necessary improvements to better advantage now than at any future time, and by the time they would be ready to enter upon business in earnest, the troubles of the country will have all passed away, and an era of prosperity in every department of business, will have set in, such as this country never witnessed before.

Perhaps when Prof A. shall arrive among us, something can be done to set on foot measures which may ultimate in much good to the interests here.

Military Movements in Western Missouri.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 26th says:

Mr. O. Stockton arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, having left Westport, Mo., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The Kansas First and the Regulars—2,500 in all—left Kansas City on Monday at 2 o'clock. They camped a mile south of Westport on the Santa Fe road. They expected to march sixteen miles yesterday. They are not at present marching in the direction of Lexington, and many appearances indicate that their real destination is Fort Smith, Ark.

It was thought that the Second Regiment would move yesterday in the same direction.

How Beauregard Gets his Provisions.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, of the 15th inst., has the following:

Gen. Beauregard having, on last Sunday, made a requisition on the people of Orange county for forty wagon loads of provisions, the requisition was complied with on Monday by sending him sixty wagons heavily ladened with provisions, powder, and other articles needed by the army.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.—Is Gen. Lyon the inventor of "Lyon's Magnetic Powder for the extermination of rats, bugs, cockroaches, and other vermin?" His late exploits in Missouri suggest the question. Did not General Price take some of his Magnetic Powder? Did not Governor Jackson?—*Providence Jour.*

GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
We have now in stock a very large and choice assortment of
MOZAMBIQUES, GRENADINES, TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, MUSLINS,
ILLUMINATING POPLINS,
CHOICE CHINA SILKS AND SUMMER SILKS, OF EVERY KIND,
All the Latest Novelties in Mourning Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, &c. &c., and incomparably the Largest and Choicest stock of
GENERAL DRESS GOODS, Ever offered in this City.
All bought either at Auction or direct from Manufacturer or Importer
FOR CASH,
And selling at prices that cannot be competed with in this city.
Do not buy elsewhere at any price till you see our bargains. WM. M. ROSS & CO.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES VS. Fairbanks' Scales.
"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY," OR: Honesty is better than any Policy.

CHICAGO, June 17th, 1861.
O. T. GRAVES, ESQ.
DEAR SIR:—After the conversation we had about the remarks made by Mr. Greenleaf, of the firm of Fairbanks & Greenleaf, touching the Scale we put up for M. B. Harden, of Abingdon, Ill., I wrote to Mr. Harden and enclose to you his reply. You will see from this letter that the representations by Greenleaf to you were false, or he must have been laboring under a great mistake. I want you to write our house here exactly what Mr. Greenleaf stated to you, as this is not the first time that they traduced our Scales, and we are determined to place them in their true position before the public.
Respectfully yours,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
Per S. G. HOOKER.

ABINGDON, ILL., June 14th, 1861.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
DEAR SIRS:—Yours of the 12th inst. is at hand, and contents noted, and in reply I would say that the Howe Scales you put up for me works like a charm since you were here, and any statement to the contrary by the Agent of Fairbanks' Scales or any other party, must have been made from a false impression made by some interested party or from a disposition on his part to injure the reputation of the Scales, by a false statement. At all events, the whole thing is a fabrication, as the Scales thus far works to my entire satisfaction, as well as to the satisfaction of all other parties who have witnessed their working since you were here. I have the fifty pound weight yet and would like to keep it some time longer. Mr. Jesse Burr has not purchased Scales yet, and probably will not for some time on account of the hard times.
Yours respectfully, M. B. HARDEN.

KEWANEE, June 19th, 1861.
Messrs. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
GENTLEMEN:—In answer to your letter of June 17th, enclosing a letter to your house from Mr. M. B. Harden, of Abingdon, dated June 14th, I would say that after I left your store I called at the establishment of Messrs. Fairbanks & Greenleaf on or about the 11th of June, and inquired of them the lowest prices they would sell me a four ton Scale, and mentioned at the same time that I had been looking at the Howe's Scales, thought something of purchasing one of them. Mr. Greenleaf then gave me their prices and spoke of Howe's Scales as being a very imperfect and poor Scale, and that there were many of them that would not work, and mentioned to me that a Scale near by where I lived was badly out of order, and would not work at all. This Scale, he said, was at Abingdon, Ill., and had been bought by Mr. M. B. Hardon, and was worth nothing for weighing and had been abandoned; all of which tended to discourage me from purchasing the Howe's Scale, and after mentioning this matter to your Agent, Mr. Hooker, and he denied the same, and stated to me that Mr. Greenleaf was not a man of veracity, as he had detected him very recently in several falsehoods, I began to doubt his veracity. Since I have seen the letter from Mr. M. B. Harden, of Abingdon, dated June 14th, I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was FALSE, as the enclosed letter of Harden is in contradiction to Greenleaf's statement to me, and I think this unfair course of competition ought to be discountenanced, as there is nothing like fair play and truth in trade. Hoping this explanation is satisfactory,
I am respectfully yours,
O. T. GRAVES.

PREMIUMS OVER FAIRBANKS' IN HIS OWN STATE.
VERMONT STATE FAIR.
[Extract from Vermont State Agricultural Society's Official Report, September 19th, 1857.]
Outside of the Hall were two Hay Scales, one manufactured by John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, Vt.; and the other by Messrs. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury. The former is constructed upon a new principle, it is claimed. It carried off the premium, as being more accurate in weighing, according to the various tests to which it was subjected.
AWARD OF PREMIUMS:
John Howe, Jr., Brandon, Vt., one set Hay Scales, $15.
E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt., one set Hay Scales, $10.
ANOTHER PREMIUM:
At the Vermont State Fair, September 17th, 1858, after a severe trial and test of the Strong & Ross and the Fairbanks Scales, the Diploma was awarded to John Howe, Jr., for the best Hay Scale.
Every Scale Warranted to give Entire Satisfaction, or Taken Back.
It is our design to keep constantly in stock an ample supply of every description of Weighing Apparatus, which we offer for sale at the manufacturers' lowest prices.
For further particulars and references, please call upon our address.
Your obedient servants,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, Zinc, Copper,
AND METALS GENERALLY.
AGENTS FOR
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES,
199 & 201 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks. Lines, [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO FIRE WORKS. MANUFACTORY. WM. M. HOYT, 50 Lake Street. A large assortment of FIRE WORKS AND EXHIBITION PIECES ON HAND. Exhibition Pieces of every description made to order. Prices full as low as Eastern. WM. HUTTEL, Pyrotechnist. All orders must be directed to Wm. M. Hoyt, he having the exclusive sale of the works.

CHARLES ANDRESS, (Successor to R. W. Andress,) 87 Randolph Street. DEALER IN PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES, Wholesale and Retail. GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street, (UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,) IMPORTERS DIRECT OF RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE WINES, Of the first qualities and Guaranteed Pure. We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands: RUDESHEIMER BERG, ROLANDER AUSLESE, NIERSTEINER, DURKHEIMER, UNGSTEINER, GIMMELDINGER, AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.

VALUABLE CATHARTICS.—BLUE LICK WATER—fresh. CRAB ORCHARD SALTS, CONGRESS WATER, EMPIRE WATER, CITRATE MAGNESIA, SEIDLETZ POWDERS, SODA POWDERS, TARRANT'S APPERIENT, HENRY'S MAGNESIA, Husband's Magnesia, Murry's Fluid Magnesia. SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, 94 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!! We offer to the Trade at from 10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturers' Prices 1000 BARRELS GLUE, Of our own manufacture. Also 500 TONS BONES, Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers. WAHL BROTHERS, 163 South Water street.

MASSER'S IMPROVED Five Minute ICE CREAM FREEZERS. In the ordinary mode of freezing, the ice formed on the outside of the mass of cream, acts as a non-conductor, and the internal portions are slow in congealing. IN MASSER'S FREEZER, THE INSTANT A THIN FILM IS FROZEN, IT IS SCRAPED OFF AND MIXED WITH THE WHOLE MASS. THE WOODEN BLADE AND BEATER ALSO KEEP THE WHOLE CREAM WELL BEATEN. The freezing is quickly performed, requiring little labor, and but little ice and salt around the outside of the cylinder. FOR SALE AT VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street, General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $23.50 per Hundred. $23.25 per do. by the Thousand. P. PALMER & CO., 112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

50 Cases and 3,000 Pieces MERRIMAC PRINTS, At [illegible] cents per Yard at Wholesale. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street. The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the [illegible] day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, Incorporated February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

BLANK BOOKS. D. B. COOKE & CO. Have on hand the largest and best selected stock of Blank Books in the city. Their assortment is full and embraces every thing from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Account Book. FOR MERCHANTS: LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, DRAFT BOOKS, SHIPPING BOOKS, BILL BOOKS. OFFICE STATIONERY.—Arnold's Inks, Steel Pens, Blotters, Pencils, Cash Boxes, Bill Files, Ink Stands, Erasers, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Letter Paper, Envelopes, and every article needed by Merchants, Bankers, Railroad Companies and Steamboat Brokers. D. B. COOKE & CO. No. 111 Lake street, Chicago.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST FOR HERRING'S SAFES. BERLIN, Wis., April 19th, 1861. Messrs. HERRING & Co.,—In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large and the other a small size HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION of your make. [illegible] UNINJURED, And without the Loss of a Single Cent. I regard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fire-proof qualities of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the one which so triumphantly passed through the fire. Yours respectfully, D. W. CARHART. The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, 47 HAS THE "PEACE MAKER," A COOKING STOVE WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE AND A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. THE BAKING OVEN Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR, which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE. THE PEACE MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and it furnishes in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph st., Chicago.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 118 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

CARD MUSIC FOR BANDS. DITSON'S SELECT MUSIC FOR BRASS BANDS, including Popular National Airs. Printed on Cards for the use of Bands of fourteen or a less number of instruments. Price $1.00 per set. OLIVER DITSON & CO. Publishers, Boston.

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages and Buggies in the city, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES. FLAGS from 5 inches to 4 feet long. English, American and German Drums. ROSETTES, various patterns. BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C. Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale. AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

[Money and] Exchange. EXCHANGE OFFICE OF C. A. BUTLER, corner of Lake and Clark streets (office formerly occupied by E. I. Tinkham & Co.) Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western money bought. New York State Bank exchanged for Drafts on New York and Philadelphia. Gold and Exchange paid for Uncurrent Bank Notes and Certificates of Deposit, bought on all the Banks in the city.

[GR]EENEBAUM BROTHERS, [C]OMMISSION BROKERS, under Marine Bank. [B]UY CHECKS ON THE DIFFERENT BANKS IN THE CITY. GREENEBAUM BROS.

[$10,]000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS TIME, on Improved Security. [MON]EY TO LOAN ON CITY [property or] Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. [W]ARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 53 Clark street.

[WR]IGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6049. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Notary Public for Illinois.

[MON]EY LOANED ON FIRST-[CLA]SS SECURITIES at the Banking Office of [D. R.] RICH & CO., 83 CLARK-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to [ER]NST PRUSSING, Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. [Agent for] THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE [INSUR]ANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 5 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

[MON]EY TO LOAN ON [CHIC]AGO CITY PROPERTY, [and] Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

New Publications. NATIONAL SONGS: [UNI]ON, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND NATIONAL FLAG." H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street.

Partnership Notices. PARTNERSHIP HERE[TOFORE] existing between the undersigned, under the style of AIKEN & NORTON, [is dissolved]. E. AIKEN. JONATHAN BURR.

Business Cards. [D]R W. HAY, No. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST.

[GIBB]ON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, [Cla]rk Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PATENT LAW.—BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.

Insurance. [JAM]ES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, AGENT FOR [Hartford] Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

[C]ast Steel Bells. [NAY]LOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. CELEBRATED BELLS. [TU]TTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, 66 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards. [D.] W. FREEMAN, Dentist, WASHINGTON STREET....108.

ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [Office] and Residence No. 88 West Randolph.

[MO]VED TO No. 85 Clark-st., [MUL]LER has removed his Dental Office.

[Ste]am Dye Works. [AUG]UST SCHWARZ'S FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE.

[NEW] YORK STEAM DYE-[ING], Wm. Yerbury, 157 South Clark street.

Oil Works. [NEW] YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, to Command the Market! DEPOT: No. 95 Water street, New York.

Trusses. [RUPT]URES CURED BY THE [HARD] RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS.

CHICAGO FIRE MANUFACTORY,
WM. B. HOYT, 30 Lake Street,
A large assortment of
FIRE WORKS AND FIREWORK GOODS ON HAND.
Exhibition Pieces of every description made to order. Prices full as low as Eastern. WM. B. HOYT.
All orders must be directed to WM. B. HOYT, having the exclusive sale of the works.

CHARLES ANDRESS,
(Successor to E. W. Andrews)
87 .... Randolph Street 87
DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
Wholesale and Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street,
(UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,)
IMPORTERS DIRECT OF
RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE
WINES,
Of the first qualities and Guaranteed Pure.
We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands:
RUDESHEIMER BERG, DURKHEIMER,
SOLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER,
FORSTEINER, GIMMELDINGER.
AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.

VALUABLE CATHARTICS.—
BLUE LICK WATER—fresh.
CRAB ORCHARD SALTS,
CONGRESS WATER,
EMPIRE WATER,
CITRATE MAGNESIA,
SEIDLETZ POWDERS,
SODA POWDERS,
TARRANT'S APPERIENT, HENRY'S MAGNESIA,
Husband's Magnesia, Murry's Fluid Magnesia.
SMITH & DWYER,
Apothecaries, 51 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
183 South Water street.

MASSER'S IMPROVED
Five Minute
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
In the ordinary mode of freezing, the ice formed on the outside of the mass of cream, acts as a non-conductor, and the internal portions are slow in congealing. In MASSER'S FREEZER, THE INSTANT A THIN FILM IS FROZEN IT IS SCRAPED OFF AND MIXED WITH THE WHOLE MASS. The wooden blade and beater also keep the whole cream well beaten. The freezing is quickly performed, requiring little labor, and but little ice and salt around the outside of the cylinder.
FOR SALE AT
VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street,
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
$23.50 per Hundred.
$23.25 per do. by the Thousand.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

10 Cases and 3,000 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS,
At 8 cents per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.,
At 139 Lake Street.
The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to ... M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the ... day of July next. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Carpet Goods, &c.
WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION.
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Incorporated .... February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
from all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Open daily during the usual hours of ... and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings ...
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
... , Cashier.

BLANK BOOKS.
D. B. COOKE & CO.
... the largest and best selected stock of Blank Books in the city. Their assortment is full and embraces every thing from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Account Book.
FOR MERCHANTS:
LEDGERS, BILL BOOKS,
JOURNALS, NOTE BOOKS,
CASH BOOKS, DRAFT BOOKS,
DAY BOOKS, SHIPPING BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS, BILL BOOKS.
... STATIONERY.—Arnold's Inks, Steel Pens, ... Pencils, Cash Boxes, Bill Files, Ink Stands, ... Letter Papers, Letter Presses, Envelopes, ... Railroad Companies ...
D. B. COOKE & CO., ... Lake street, Chicago.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST
FOR HERRING'S SAFES.
BERLIN, Wis., April 19th, 1861.
... Herring & Co.,
... UNINJURED,
and without the Loss of a Single Cent
... D. W. CARHART.
HERRING'S ... 40 State street.

VAN SCHAACK,
47 ..... State Street, ... 47
HAS THE
"PEACE MAKER,"
A COOKING STOVE
WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE
AND A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
... Roasting can be done on a turn spit, ...
THE BAKING OVEN
Is thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with ... Oven Shelves ...
... HOT WATER RESERVOIR,
... THE PEACE MAKER
... CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

... 'S HAIR DYE.—The best ... Dye in use. ... Wholesale and Retail Druggists ... Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

... YOUR FURS FROM ... 113 LAKE STREET ...

... MUSIC FOR BANDS. ...

... RIAGES.—At Shelton & ... CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, ...

... CURED BY THE ... HOOD'S TRUSS, ...

... DRUMS, ROSETTES, ...

... DREN'S GIGS, Carriages, ...

... CAGES.—100 Patterns. ... 100 LAKE STREET. ...

Exchange.

EXCHANGE OFFICE OF ... BUTLER,
... Clark streets (office ... by E. I. Tinkham & Co.)
... Wisconsin and other Western ... Bank exchanged for Drafts ... Certificates of Deposit bought on ...

... NBAUM BROTHERS,
... MISSION BROKERS,
... under Marine Bank, ... on Lasalle street,
... to the buying and selling on Commission.

... CHECKS ON THE DIFFERENT BANKS IN THE CITY.
... NBAUM BROS.

... 00 TO LOAN
FOR FIVE YEARS TIME,
... on Improved Security.
... BRUNING & CO., 31 Clark street.

... TO LOAN ON CITY
... Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.
... WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. L. LEE, 31 Clark street.

... & TYRRELL,
... 6 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.
P. O. BOX 6049.
... Time loans negotiated ...
... C. WRIGHT ...

... LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES at the Banking Office of
... & CO., 63 CLARK-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
... Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
... PRUSSING,
... Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
... BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE ... AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
... LARMON BLOCK,
... Clark and Washington streets.

... TO LOAN ON
... CITY PROPERTY,
... Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
... Lake street.

New Publications.

NATIONAL SONGS:
... GOD AND LIBERTY,"
AND
NATIONAL FLAG.'
... title page, representing the ... the Continental Army ... 117 Randolph street.

Partnership Notices.

PARTNERSHIP HERE...
... between the undersigned, under ...
... & NORTON,
... will please call and make ...
E. AIKEN, JONATHAN BURR.

Business Cards.

... W. HAY,
... SOUTH CLARK ST.
... to 9 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

... & REYNOLDS,
... AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
... Street, Chicago, Illinois
... Reynolds, Ely & Co., ... Boston ...

PATENT LAW.—
... MAN & GRAY,
... YERS AND SOLICITORS ...

Insurance.

... WADSWORTH,
... Bole's Building, ...
AGENT FOR
... Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD.
... Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD.
... and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE.
... Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE.
... Insurance Company, NEW YORK.
... Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

Steel Bells.

... & COMPANY'S
Cast Steel
... FIRE ALARM BELLS.
... BRATED BELLS
... Price, With Freight Added.
... HIBBARD & CO., ... of Hardware and Tin-Plate, ... LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

... FREEMAN,
Dentist,
... WASHINGTON STREET ... 108

... ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
... No. 85 West Randolph ...

... TO No. 85 Clark-st., ... removed his Dental Office ...

Dye Works.

... SCHWARZ'S
... STEAM DYE HOUSE, ...
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, ...

... YORK STEAM DYE ...

Oil Works.

... YORK KEROSENE
... COMPANY,
... Command the Market!
... DEPOT: ... Water street, New York.

Wholesale Houses.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 and 83 South Water Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic Woolens,
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.
THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods adapted to Men's Wear, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
ENAMELED DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

MILITARY GOODS.—
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will
BE SOLD CHEAPER
Than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words.
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18

HARDWARE!
63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63
Corner of State Street.
HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the greatest satisfaction.
H. O. STONE.
63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer
At the Very Lowest Market Rates,
... Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
... Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 28.
... lbs. Copper Bottoms.
... lbs. Brazier's Copper.
... Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 28.
... Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
... Bdls. Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9.
... Wire, Sheathing and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tanner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners' Goods of all descriptions upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. C. W. BELDEN.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands
" " PATENT CALF, "
OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF.
" " UPPER.
" " SOLE LEATHER, best tannages
Calf Kid, Morocco,
ENGLISH LASTING,
SATIN FRANCAIS,
Silk and Cotton Congress Goring,
SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c.,
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 58 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metal-Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861 .... A Card .... 1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
8 .... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO 8
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
66 - - - Lake Street - - - 66
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
... boxes TIN PLATE.
... bdls SHEET IRON.
... " RUSSIA IRON.
... " IMITATION RUSSIA.
... " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
... SHEET ZINC.
... tons PIG TIN.
... COPPER BOTTOMS.
... TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
... BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
... AXES.
... SHOVELS, SPADES and HOES.
... tons BAR IRON.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Amblen Mariah mrs, Anderson Laura mrs, Anderson Eliza miss, Allison H C mrs, Alvord Nelly miss, Anglem Ellen miss, Adams Helen miss, Allen B P mrs, Ackorby Celia E mrs, Andrews Martha miss, Ayres Eliza mrs, Aymar Louisa mrs

B
Babcock Timothy mrs, Babbitt M J miss, Barker Johannah mrs, Barker F T mrs, Baity Jane miss, Behan Jane H, Beach Mary, Bennett B mrs, Bennett Eliza S mrs, Berre Mary miss, Black M E mrs, Blasy B mrs, Blauer Theresa miss, Bird Fanny mrs, Bliss William mrs, Boerman Jane, Bowne Mary miss, Bowen Ann miss, Bowen Laura L miss, Bowers Mary E miss, Bond Mary mrs, Boland Eliza, Bourke Mary mrs, Bowen Sarah D miss, Bright M mrs, Brayman J Q mrs, Brennan James mrs, Bracken John A mrs, Broomell Nellie B mrs, Breese Martha E miss, Brier Frank miss, Branigan Eliza mrs, Brown Eliza H miss, Brown Eliza miss, Brown Hattie miss, Brown Cora H 2, Breese Clara M, Butts W H mrs, Bullman Mary mrs, Burgess Lizzie miss, Buchanan Sarah J miss, Burr Jennie miss, Buras Ellen miss

C
Callahan Ellen A miss, Cazzell Ann miss, Carr Rachael A mrs, Carpenter C M miss, Carver Margaret miss, Chase Emma mrs, Castle Josephine mrs, Chapman Martha mrs, Chamberlin S M miss, Chamberlin J M mrs, Chapin Chas H mrs, Chaloner Emma miss, Christopher Alice miss, Cherry Hattie miss, Clark Orrin R mrs, Cleveland Jas T mrs, Clifford Bridgett mrs, Clagham Johannah miss, Clingman Sarah miss, Collins Ellen C miss, Colby Acca L miss, Caughlan Bridget miss, Cook R E mrs, Cord Agness mrs, Corcoran Catharine mrs, Colbridge Mary miss, Covel Catharine mrs, Conda Mary A miss, Copp M S mrs, Covet Catharine mrs, Coot Catharine mrs, Curtis D B mrs, Cranston Margrett miss, Cusach Mary miss

D
Dana Alice M mrs, Dakin Clara miss, Donahu Margret miss, Davis Louisa G mrs, Dalton Harriett P mrs, Dickson W H mrs, Dempsey Mary miss, Dinnan Catherine M miss, Denchey Margret miss, Dervey J miss, Dearborn M F miss, Dixon Sarah mrs, Dillon John mrs, Doane Julia A mrs, Dockstader L mrs, Dow Mary A, Donelson Mary E miss, Druery Mary miss, Dunbar Helenbar miss, Dunbar Catharine mrs, Dwyer Anna miss

E
Elliott Robt mrs, Estelle Eunice miss, Elliott Julia miss, Elliott Anny miss

F
Farrel Ann miss, Fair Rosey P miss, Fey Fanny miss, Ferris Elbert mrs, Fay Ellen miss, Fitzgerald Mary mrs, Fisher E I mrs, Field Lusia mrs, Fitzgerald Bridget miss, Foley Mary mrs 2, Fox Catherin C miss, Foster Georgianna Louise, Francies Mary A miss, Fuller Levi mrs, Fraser Jannett miss, Fruman Orythia miss, Frazier J H mrs, Frost Aphia B miss, Fuller capt Jane mrs, Frear Mary R mrs

G
Galalangher Ann miss, Geary miss, Gibbons E mrs, Govid Emely miss, Goodell Elizabeth mrs, Gray Mary, Gubbins Anna miss, Green Louisa mrs, Grey Mary, Griffith Phebe Scot miss, Green Jenny miss, Green H M mrs, Green Jennie miss, Geoennass John mrs, Guerin H L mrs 2, Granger Susan B mrs, Graves Evia miss

H
Hall Wm mrs, Hall Priscilla G mrs, Hallock Uphemia mrs, Hagert Cary mrs, Halstead Laben mrs, Hall Mary Jane mrs, Hartwell Philena miss, Harty Julia miss, Hawley E miss, Haverty Lizzie miss, Hayse Samuel mrs, Hassett Bridget or Nancy, Harquin M C mrs, Hastings Julia mrs, Hawkins H mrs, Herbert Kate mrs, Hesler Gertrude mrs, Hedges George mrs, Heywood Kate miss, Hanvey Daphna G miss, Highland mrs, Heagg Susan miss, Haag Elizabeth Jane mrs, Hoss Betsey Ann mrs, Holmes Emely C miss, Hopkins Horace mrs, Heart Aney miss, Horton A C mrs, Hopkins Horace mrs, Hoag Melisia miss, Hopkin Jane miss, Hogan Mary, Hallenbush S M mrs 2, Holt J G mrs, Hutchinson Frances miss, Huff Americ

I
Irwin Mary miss, Irwin Lizzie miss

J
Jones Sarah A miss, Johnson Shepheard mrs, Johnson capt S mrs, Johnson Maggie mrs, Jordon Ida mrs

K
Kelsey Henry mrs, Keenan Johanna, Keen Sarah, Kellogg H P R mrs, Krepe Mary B mrs, Kelly B A miss, Kennedy Bridget H miss, Keen L C mrs, Knowls Julia miss, Knisely Catharine, Kitchel Sillie S miss

L
Labontry Augusta miss, Labontry Elizabeth miss, Larayen Adeline miss, Lane Kate mrs, Larkins E miss, Lapham S mrs, Lake Julia mrs, Larmon Louisa miss, Lepett Naomi mrs, Lewis Hattie miss 2, LaBrun Frances miss, Leonard Mary Ann, Loffert Sophia miss, Long Mary mrs, Loomis Nellie mrs, Lyons Anna M C miss, Lum Ida miss

M
Magill Josephine miss, Mangan Ann, Magnusson Lewis mrs, Mallory Johany miss, Mackevoy Eliza mrs, Mahon Mary Miss, Martin M S mrs, Martin Mary mrs, Marsh Emily mrs, Martin mrs, Mathews M A mrs, Marooney Ellen mrs, Merrill T miss, Meagher Mary C, Miller Hellen mrs, Mills L A miss 2, Miller Dora miss, Mitchell Addalaide mrs, Miss Arabella miss, Minor Melissa C miss, Montandon Jas E mrs, Morse Miss, Moris J G miss, Murphy Lizzie miss, Munch Gertrude miss, Mulcahy Bridget, Murphy Eliza

Mc
McAuley Margret mrs, McClear James mrs, McCormick Nettie, McAvoy Edward mrs, Mcarten Catharine mrs, McBride Hannah mrs, McCarty Bridget mrs, McAllister Martha, McCoy Maria miss, McAuly Margret mrs, McGaugle Jane miss, McGrivey Jane miss 2, McGuire Maggie miss, McGraw Mary miss, McGlachlin J mrs, McGinnes Jane mrs, McIntire Harriet mrs 2, McLean Mary miss, McInnis mrs, McKay Mary miss, McWaney Ann miss, McNulty Mariah mrs, McNulty Patrick mrs, McNamara Bridget

N
Newton Betsy miss, Nicol Fannie miss, Nottingham Mary miss, Nolton A mrs, Nash Fanny miss, Nolton Mary A mrs, Noble Jenny miss, Norton L E mrs

O
Olmsted Jerry miss, Orton Esther M miss, O'Connor Eliza mrs

P
Page Mariam miss, Parsons Joanna miss, Patten Katy miss, Palmer S W mrs, Patterson Maggie A miss, Parker Caroline L, Parsons July Ann mrs, Parsons Jenny miss, Phillips Hattie miss, Pickens Walter mrs, Perry Adaline mrs, Perkins Electa mrs, Persons Susan V miss, Porter E P mrs, Porter Ma loda miss, Pierce Emma S miss, Powers Elon miss, Pratt Arvilla mrs, Purington Julia miss, Pratt Hannah mrs, Purcell Margt

R
Rathbornd Eddy Lee miss 2, Rendall G P mrs, Rawson Francis C miss, Reeves Maggie T miss, Rexford Mary Jane mrs, Reader Carrie R miss, Riley Mary mrs, Richardson M miss, Reitnour Mary Ann, Rice Ann mrs, Rice Henry mrs, Rice Mary P miss, Root Lydia S mrs, Robb Lizzie C mrs, Rost Sarah C mrs

S
Sayers Mary miss, Sawyer Maggie miss, Savage Bridget miss, Second Harry M mrs, Selleck N B mrs, Sessions Sally mrs, Seeley Mary L miss, Schram B mrs, Scales Diana miss, Shipperman Sarah E mrs, Shoupe Denis miss, Sheehey J D mrs, Shourds Immogine miss, Shields Ann, Shafer Cynthia mrs, Sherwood Hettie miss, Shippard Louisa A miss, Simonds M J mrs, Slattery Mary miss, Smith Maggie miss, Smith Emma W miss, Smith Fannie B mrs, Smith Annestatia, Smith Amy miss, Simons Julia mrs, Spaulding D D mrs, Squire Esther miss, Sott Ann miss, Stanly mrs, Stone Eliza miss, Steiner Julia miss, Stephens Maria L mrs, Stickney Helen B mrs, Stark Julia S miss, Stone R H miss, Strong Jernsa Ann miss, Stone Mary Augusta miss, Sweeny Bridget mrs, Swauk Ellen mrs

T
Taylor mrs, Thatcher Clara E miss, Thornton Francis miss, Toby Allice C miss, Triwinghrust Ann miss, Tweedale E W mrs, Toner Susan Mary, Turner Emma miss, Turner Jane miss, Tucker A mrs

V
Vanblaircum Lucy miss

W
Walsh Widow, Walsh Mary mrs, Walsh Norah miss, Walsh Sarah, Walker mrs, Walker Martha T mrs, Wagoner Sophie miss, Walker N B mrs, Walker Helen R miss, Wales Mary C, Ward Maggie miss, Watkins Jane miss, Webster Rebecca mrs, Welch Rittie miss, Webster Hannah mrs, Weston Charles M mrs, Webster Isaac mrs, Weeks Eva L mrs, Wilder Sarah miss, Wilson W P mrs, Williams Eva miss, Wilson W J mrs, Wightman Elizabeth mrs, Wilder Carrie miss, Winters Mary A miss, Woodman E M mrs, Woodbury Mary O miss

Y
Young Alexander mrs, Young M W mrs, Young Margaret miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Anderson David, Ambrose D E, Arnold E G, Allen R G, Alton Frank, Abbott T E, Allen Geo & co, Anderson Thos, Austin Geo, Atkins H, Allen H J, Alexander Jno, Adams Wm, Andrews Wm F, Adams W A, Ahern John

B
Bassett A M, Barker Albany 2, Bertand & Dean, Balch O J, Baughman Nate, Babbitt Austin, Benjamin A M, Barnes A M, Bailey Chas S, Bailey C E rev, Bennett C W, Bertan dr, Barnard D E, Burley Richd, Barney Robs C, Babcock F B, Barber F E, Beckett Saml, Black Saml, Blake Frank L, Baldwin F J, Babcock T, Baldwin G, Barnum T S, Beebe G D dr, Bird G G, Burke G A, Benedly G W, Bindsley Geo, Baughman H, Blanchard Jos, Bamas John, Bailey John, Bates John, Barham Wm, Blasdell Wm, Ball W T, Bain W D, Baker W E, Blakefield Wm, Banett W C, Barber Leroy E, Bidwell M E, Benedict mr, Blatt mr, Bliss Matthew, Bigelow M, Batchdon W B, Bennett Stockton & co 4, Boynton & Smith, Boyd A, Bradley N B, Burke N, Breed A H capt, Byrne Anthony, Breakey B A, Burgoyne A C, Burnelle C, Briston Danl, Brophy Danl, Browne David, Bryant Richd, Burke Edwd H, Byrne Richd, Britterworth E, Brozus Stephen, Burt S A, Boyer G W, Burgess Thos 2, Bunce Geo F, Brown G W, Brown Henry H, Brown H T, Brown H C, Butler Henry, Barnselens H V, Bradshaw Hugh, Brattan J, Brennan James, Butler J, Byous J O, Bradt Jacob, Booggs Jas E, Brown John, Braken J H, Burdick Wm, Birt Wm, Brown W Paul, Burgess W B, Boaish Wm, Brush L H, Bush Lorenzo, Byrne Luke, Buchanan L C

C
Collins Nicholas capt, Colby O N, Corrigan Andrew, Carl Arthur, Cullen Tibby, Corey Chas W, Creek C G, Corbin F M 2, Corbin Pat, Cullen Patrick, Cunningham Pat, Corbin C R, Coleman Peter, Cooper C R, Curran Dennis, Cummings Riley, Conner Edward, Cowey Red, Cummings Hil, Cellar Edwin, Couper Edward, Collins Richard, Comb Francis, Comstock J E, Conolly Francis, Crocker Josiah, Cowles J E, Couch John, Cooty John, Currey Joseph H, Crandall W B, Collins Wm, Crawford Wm H, Cowles L S, Conway Michl, Conway M C, Clarke Nat S, Carrol E S, Costello John, Cashon Andrew, Codding W T, Clark W A, Clements Alex, Carr Owen, Christie A E, Chapman H M, Chalmers Alex, Clark L B, Caldwell E, Conway Richard, Clapp Frederick, Camp Silas, Clark Frank N, Clark Samuel C, Clins S, Clancy T D, Cecil Geo, Clayton Thos L, Cleveland Henry, Case Henry C, Cadatz Hiram, Clark Henry O, Clarke J O, Covysen Geo, Cavanah James, Clark & Son Jas, Clark J P, Conner James, Cambell James, Case Julius, Cany John

Comforth S H, Conroy Francis, Coe S F, Curtis George H, Conroy Thomas, Cowles George, Cummings Hiram, Croford Horace, Cole H H, Conley H, Clarkin Hugh, Cummings Jame, Cocker James, Cartleng H, Chalmers Pat, Clark A U mr & Mrs, Cambery Chas J, Camp C F, Chapman C C, Clary Patrick, Call Chas N, Carter Daniel A, Chamberlin Griff, Carey D M, Carroll E D, Carter Edwd, Chiloott Wm, Conway W W, Carey M D, Clark Louis, Campbell Louis A, Cantwell Michl C, Carter John A, Clark Levy S, Clark John, Carter W T, Chambles S B, Collett John

D
Dickinson B H, Dow C K, Deuel Alfred, Davis A W, Dalis O H, Dodsworth & Mursey, Douglas & Stewart, Duncan Neil, Davis A W, Doran Christ'er, Dresser Parker, Delaney Pat, Dunn Patrick, Davis F B, Duke Daniel, Depure D S, Dalton Edw 2, Danson Philop D, Dobbins D F, Doane E T, Dewey Edw W, Dalis Stephen, Drew S, Deal George, Dresser George, Dickinson Geo B, Drake George A, Danforth Thomas, Dickerson V, Dickerson & co V, Darrell Henry, Dodson Henry, Doolittle H H, Dallman Henry, DeMarban S P E, Davis S A, DeCorey A M, Dodge I S, Dates I H, Devinney James, Delano James H, Delano James, Duryea Jarvis 2, Dickerman Jas, Davis J W, Dalton James, Dickinson J W 3, Dibble J O, Dixwell J J, Dennell J A, Dailey Jack, Dickinson Jno, Dannes John, Dynan John 2, Delap John, Dean John W, Dunham W F A, Darnes Wm, Dorgan Wm, Drury Wm A, Dixon W E, Deane Kenneth, Durant Levi W, Dow Louis, Donigan Morris F

E
Edwards & Moulton, Eddy A G rev, Earl Chas M 2, Edwards E & co, Eames E B & co, Elsworth F B & co, W M, Emery Franklin, Eskildson Theo I, Easson Jas, Earl W G, Kagan Michael, East Knewt

F
Fitzpatrick A E, Fitzpatrick And, Freeman A M, Foster W Alex, Fitzpatrick P, Field Gideon, Field Chas P, Ford Cornelius, Fosburg Chas F, Fitzgerald Pat, Fitch D M 2, Frohock R R, Floyd Edw, Fuller E O, Farrar Frank M, Fuller G T, Fitch H H, Fay Jas B, Fake Henry, Fay Jas, Freeman Isaac, Fitzgerald John, Freeman Jas L, Fishburn John, Fortune W, Fay Martin, Field Morris, Foster L H, Pinchont D C 3, Poland A J

G
Gilbert Miles & co, Gaskin & co, Granger B F & co, Gray A E, George Aristides, Gray Old Bob, Graff & Bro, Gray Calvin, Gapet C W, Gilbert C I, Gates Chas, Gaffney P, Geary Eugene, Gleason Emerson, Gridley R A, Grant S M, Gallagher Francis, Gallagher Frank, Gilbert T & co, Gilman G H capt, Gifford Gen, Gribbert Geo, Greenwood Hen, Galligher J H, Gorey James, Gardner J R, Gasmain J G, Grist J B, Geerin John, Gallagher Jno F 3, Gatfield John, Gammell John, Green John, Green Josephin, Griffiths Wm, Gallagher Mich 3

H
Hannas G H, Henderson E J & co, Harley M K, Hemstreet Wm, Hannan John, Hayes John, Herrin John B, Hanley John, Hayton John, Hartman John, Hayns J W, Henderson Jas, Hamilton I J, Hedigan Jere'h, Hamilton Henry, Hastings Hiram, Harris Thos, Hall Thos, Hansan T G, Herbine Gideon S, Hatton Thos, Hegarty Thos, Healy G P A, Herrick Wm, Heath Salmon F, Hallock S G, Harris Saml H, Hall Edwd H, Halstead E O, Hendrick E S, Hazelton E H, Haley Pat, Henry Ghas, Heney Cornelius, Heston Chas W, Hansen C G, Hastings P W, Hamilton Chas capt, Hanly Peter, Hendrix A B, Heuston B F, Hartwell & Williams, Houston D L, Holden Pardon A, Hicks P 2, Hopkins & Hirsback, Hickey Danl, Hall Dan L, Humphrey Robt dr, Hodgson Robt, Holden E N, Hopkins Rimear, Hovey R T, Holmes Edwd R, Hulbert F W, Hard S, Hines Geo L, Hutchinson Thos, Holcourt G F & co, Hutchinson Geo C, Holt Geo, Hicks Thos, Houtley Geo, Hyde Henry J, Hoombeck H Dewit, Holden H M, Hill Horace G, Horn James, Holt J H, Huntington Jay, Hilt John, Higginson John C, Hilts Wm, Hughs W C capt, Horyee Wm, Hurlburt Wm H, Hoyt Wm A, Hunter Wm L, Hovey Wm B, Hornish Wm A, Humilston Luther, Hutchinson M M, Hoken mr, Holmes Martin, Hogan M A, Hover Lewis, Hubbell L R, Holbrook mr, Hellman M, Hessick A

I
Ihle John, Ingraham D N capt, Iroms Henry R, Iglehart D C

J
Jewell Ira, James Billy, Jamieson Wm, Jamison R G, Jewett Seth G, Jackson & Avery, Jackson Nathan W, Johnson Nathan, Jackson John W, Jilson James, Jeffers Geo, Jerome & Rose, Jordan J H, Justice F M, Jones Wm A, Jones John, Johnson & Smith, Jones F H, Jones John M, Jones & Chapia & co 2, Johnson Alfred, Johnson Jacob B, Johnson Hiram R, Johnson S B 3

K
Kent B R, Kennedy B Louis A, King Andrew J, Kimmis A M, Kellogg & co, King A B, Kimball Johnson & co, Keys Chas H, Kelly B N, Kibby Geo W, Kibby Geo, Kelly Geo D, Kinley James 2, Kennedy Jas H, Kehow Jas, Keaton John, Kelly John 3, Kindben John Henry, Kitchel Joseph, King Wm H, Key Marshal 2, Kreigh & Harback

L
Lynch John, Lomax John 2, Louht Jas, Long Wm, Lemmon Wm L, Loomis Morgan G, Larkin Michael, Leonard H H, Loose J G, Layanard John, Lind John, Lord John B, Lawrence John, Lancason John, Langdon John C, Laycock Wm, Lynch Terrance, Ludlow F, Leeab T C, Lomax Geo 2, Lough Hugh J, Lam Frank, Lennox Geo, Lyon Geo R, Lawton Edwin R, Love Robert, Lyne Saml W, Lyon R S, Luck Robert, Laknc Edwd H, Lawrence Edwin J, Leggett Robt, Lent Andw capt, Lyon A P, Lynn Anthony, Langan Bartley, Long A C, Lawrence Moloney & co, Lyon J B, Linkfield C G, Lamungan C W, Loomis Prentis, Lewis D L

M
McCabe Michael, McDonald John, McAuley John, McMahon J E, McMound John, McCluskey Jas, McKie J L, McNamara Jas, McAdams Jas G, McNeary Thos, McCausland Chas, McGrew Chas, McDonald J P, McAuley John 2, McFaden Mich, McMillan Wm, McGuire John, McFell John, McGuire Wm, McMahon J, McArthur Thos, McGee F M, McKinney Francis, McCarthy Florence 2, McLaughlin F, McCarty Edwd, McGowan Root, McCormack Ed, McGillahon Edwd, McAvoy Edwd, McGowan Dick, McCarthy Dennis, McCausland Chas, McIntosh Chas, McGuire Bernard, Macnair Andw, Merriman John, Madigan John, Meehan John W, Marshall John W, Masters John N, Mahoney John, Mahoney Terry, Manning J W, Mohan Jerry, Morten Patrick, Maletrom N P, Marshall Staley, Marsh N, Martin O d, Mahon M, Moggatt Mitchell, Merit Wm, Malleny W M, Maxwell R G, May Wm, Masterson Wm, Mayers Henry, Manly Geo F, Mangan Frank, Mantooth Saml, Mason Ely, Menels Coas, Mann, Morris Chas, Mitch Peter, Murray Chas, Mullane Cornelius, Mulholand Alex, Morrissey Michl, Mulloney Martin, Milligan W F, Musson Wm, Moore W D, Mygatt John T, Moran John, Mills John, Murphy John, Montandon Jas, Mabbs Jas F 2, Miller J L 2, Moulton Horatio F, Moore Geo capt, Morrell dr, Miller G W, Myres Fredk D, Mowry Geo R, Morris Saml P, Milloe R N, Morrison Ellick, Morgan E A, Murphy Robt, Morgan Geo C, Mulcahy John, Murphy John H, Mulligan Danl, Millard D J & co, Miller W H, Miles C C, Mueridge D S, Morgan Owen, Moore O L, Murray Robt H

N
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O
Osgood John B, Orcutt John, Olcutt James F, Overacher Jas W, Owen Geo A, Osborne Thos, Oby G W, Orville Hovil D, O'Brien Thos, O'Gorman John, O'Grady Bartlett, O'Malley Eugene, O'Neil Danl, O'Neil Patrick, O'Sullivan Danl

P
Packer Thos L, Pepin V A, Pitkin H W, Perry James A, Parker Philo, Park G C & co, Price & Warlner 2, Peckham N, Hennick Oliver G W, Petrie Palmer, Putnam Eben F, Payne R S, Pierce Edwin, Price Philip, Parish Frank E, Preston Henry D, Pinto P A, Palmer Henry F, Prindiville P J, Patch J D, Perry James A, Parsons J, Prentiss J W, Patterson J C, Parker J J, Powers Patrick, Parsons John, Posey John, Powell John F, Page Wm, Pendergast J T, Pane Wm, Parker Wm, Pitkin Wm, Padelford Wm, Parkinson Mark, Pierce M C, Perkins W S, Perce L M, Powers Saml, Peeler Myron H, Palmer John R, Pardew J L, Palmonter A

Q
Quinn Jas D, Quilty Patrick

R
Ryan John, Randolph John, Reynolds Joseph, Ready John 2, Rodgers G C, Riches Geo C man George, Ryan Geo E, Rogers T S, Roberts Forster, Reinington Sylvester, Repford Chas L, Richards EE & co, Rumsey David B, Robbins E V, Robinson D J, Richardson Chancy, Ray C T, Roberts C L, Rowane Patrick, Robins Edward, Roberts Alva, Rose Alexander, Reid & Murdock, Rice A T, Ridgley A, Roulston Johnston, Robinson W T, Raw-on A L, Rankin James, Ridgely J P 2, Rice I 2, Reed Michael, Rank James, Richmond J M, Ross J, Readman Jas M, Read Hugh, Rowly H N, Ring H B, Rogers The Scott, Robinson Henry, Russel G A, Rugg George T, Roen Thomas, Reed George M, Rigney James, Reed J A, Randel James, Roberts Jeff W, Ryan Michael, Reynolds mr Butcher, Ryan Michael, Rue mr, Russel Martin, Ryan Matthew, Ramage Wm J, Ralfe W J, Russel William, Findlay, Rich Wm H, Rindge Wm, Rutherford Wm, Ross W B

S
Sanborn Horace, Sharp Horace P, Scott J L, Schort J J, Scanlen John, Sharman John H, Sheffield John S, Scott Frederick, Scott John, Shirland Wm, Shinners Wm, Sanborn mr, Satter Laurence, Schneider Anton G, Shourds Benj, Shourds Charles, Sanker C, Severy E G, Schvell R, Scott Edward, Sharp Eli, Sanford S R, Sheevers John, Sayll Josiah, Saltonstall Wm 2, Sherod Sidney, Showrey, Showrey S W, Sherman & Stafford, Sanborn Frederick G, Saunders Gov, Sharman Geo L, Shoall George, Smith Dennis, Scott Walter P, Stevens & co J, Sullivan O J, Smith Benjamin, St Clair Alex, Stoltz C G, Stobbs Charles, Smith Charles A, Soule Percival, Stokes C F 2, Stevens & co C S, Stutherland Robt, Stuart D M V, Stevens Edwin, Staats S W, Stiles M F, Soule Thomas, Smith George C, Smith H D, Smith H B, Simpson James T, Stanton James F, Slattery James, Smith Lamis Monroe, Small James, Stinson Joseph, Strickland John, Stofford John, Smiley William, Smith Wm A, Stryker Wm H, Smith Henry, Smith M S, Stalker Malcolm, Stuart Thomas, Sloter J P, Swayze J D, Sutton F R, Sykes James M, Stephens Wm, Slack mr, Skelley H W, Shipman C N

T
Tilton John M, Thornbury J W, Towns Horrace, Turner Henry K, Troy George H, Turner George, Thurmond Geo W, Thompson Thor, Tuck T, Taffe Geo, Thomas Drew, Taylor F H, Thompson E H A, Thomas David, Turner & Johns'n, Thompson Chas W, Tilford Adam, Thomas B B, Thompson & Billings, Taintor L M D 3, Taft Lewis, Tibbets L P, Tully Michael, Thomas Rob, Tryon Norman, Taylor Wm C, Thomas William, Tulley William, Thomas Wm H, Tenne Wm F, Town William, Toplif Wm B, Thomas Wm H

U
Upham & co, Unkeridge Peter, Updike Henry E

V
Van Valkenberg D E S, VanBuskirk W G, Vallat Justus, Vangemert John, Vettie Jerome, Venen J A, Vesclinus Irving, Van Duesen J L, Vandyck Jas L, Van Valkenburg Slawson & co, Vallee R A, Vanzwold G M

W
Walter and Schrock, White & Bishop, Walker & Bush, Walch Gregory, Waugh James, Warren J, Washburn Ira F, Walter Jacob, Waldren J D, Wadsworth J A, Wagenseller S, Walker J, Wellman Hiram, Weeks Harvey T, Wallace Henry, Walker T Irving, Whitecomb S K, Wells W O, Whitehead W H, Whittemore Wm, Wallace Wm, Wallace Wm, Watson mr, Walsh Jobey, Whitney A, Watkins Oliver T, Watson Benj, Welch Alfred, Whitcomb A, Whitmon Chas E, Whitney Christ'r, West P, Westbrook Chas, Ward T rev, Whitehead David, Walden Devalson, Walker Edward, White Edward, Wells Francis, Whittlesey Chas, Walker F H, Warden S A, Wales Thomas, Washburn Geo W, Walsh John, Warx John, Wallace John S, Whitehouse W F, Wharton Richard, Wicker L D, Woodworth John, Williams John, Williams John C, Woodard S W, Williams J K, Williams Jas H, Wilson Hall, Williams G B 3, Wyckoff Geo, Wilder Geo G, Winter T D, Williams Schroeder, Williamson E G, Wackerly Robert, Williams Edgar, Willard Arron R, Wilson Archib'd, Wright A B, Williams J F or A D, Williams J N, Worden Chas A, Wilder G O, Whitberger G L, Woodburn & bro, Witney Thos S, Woodbury N N

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Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Proposals.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Proposals for a Loan of $500,000—
Seven per cent. Bonds.
LANSING, June 18th, 1861.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "AN ACT AUTHORIZING A WAR LOAN," approved May 10th, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after the expiration of twenty-five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the Rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January, in the City of New York. ... coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of the bonds payable in the City of New York.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denomination of the stock bid for, and must be unconditional.
The parties whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed "John Owen, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

SALE OF IOWA STATE
STOCKS.
Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by an act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in War." Approved May the 28th, 1861.
The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount, of that sum, for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale at not less than par value previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.
The Bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of One Thousand or Five Hundred Dollars each at the option of the party making the proposal to be accepted. The said proposals, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached signed by the Auditor of State, but not impressed by the Great Seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and the payment of the interest semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest of said Bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, but the Governor may cause said payment to be made at any other place in the City of New York by giving thirty days public notice in two or more newspapers in said city.
The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said Bonds as the same may become due, and the principal, at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose a tax has been set apart and pledged for these purposes, and it is made the duty of the General Assembly or other proper officer or officers (which duty it is provided by law may, if necessary, be enforced by mandamus) to levy the tax each year, and to set aside the net proceeds after payment of all expenses of collection.
No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the Stock thereby created, nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall not in any way be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation the stock of the capital of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa. The One Hundred Dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold if at all in the State.
No conditional proposals will be considered, and the right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
The proceeds will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.
The proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M. on the said day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned, the Bonds ... of reception in the presence of such persons ... bids ... awarded to the best and highest bidders, if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.
Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New York City, and endorsed "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."
A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, for inspection and examination.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State.
MATURIN L. FISHER, Loan Agents.
Chicago, June 18th, 1861.

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Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East.

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500,000 MORELL'S HOOPS,
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Will be made on consignments to the above house of
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COMMISSION MERCHANT
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And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 163 South Water street, P. O. Box 223, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class.
N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety in the usual rates, and in any quantities.

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JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED PITKIN.

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Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to commission.

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1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
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I am now prepared to manufacture blank books of every description ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 2884.

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GEORGE F. FOSTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
And Sail Maker,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices
Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.
Made to order at shortest notice.
242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242
GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE
205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,)
Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvass, Oakum,
Tar, Pitch, Chains,
And Tackle Blocks,
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of
TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,
A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or made to order at the shortest notice.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER.
Send for our prices.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,
Coppersmiths,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
OLD SACHEM BITTERS.
It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago.
WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.
Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hurt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

Scales.

HITCHCOCK'S PREMIUM
SCALES,
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
39 South Canal Street, Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOWE'S STANDARD
SCALES,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side,
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Litharge,
RED LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. ... the genuine article to be had by C. ... Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tin ware.

Railroads.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO.
1861.
The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen,
A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen,
L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER,
Will, on and after June 14th, leave C. & T. Co's Dock, at Cleveland for Buffalo alternately every evening at 8 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday.
Railroad Tickets good on Steamers. First-class fare includes Meals and State Rooms.
These Boats have no equals for Speed, Safety and Comfort. Connections made at Buffalo with trains for Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, Boston, &c., &c.
Freight rates same as Propellers. Time quicker than by other routes. J. C. HARRISON, Manager, Buffalo.
... FLOWER, Freight Agent, Cleveland.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI
RAILROAD.
FARE REDUCED TO
Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque,
AND ALL POINTS IN IOWA.
TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
AT 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.
Fare to BELOIT $2.00
Fare to FREEPORT 2.50
Returning leave Freeport at 1.10 P. M.
Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit .... 1 hour 37 minutes
do. Chicago to Freeport .... 1 hour
do. Freeport to Chicago .... 1 hour 45 m.
do. Beloit to Chicago .... 1 hour 45 m.
Tickets for sale at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot at full passenger rates, viz:
Chicago to Beloit $2.00
Chicago to Freeport ....
Conductors on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad will refund to
Beloit Passengers .... 25 cents.
Freeport $1.00
Making through fare to each point $2.00
A. J. REDRUP ... Gen'l Ticket Agent, R. & M. R. R.
MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.
The Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroads having commenced a competition for the express purpose of injuring the business of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, on the ground that the Racine and Mississippi is shortly to have a new and independent outlet to the Lake; the managers of the Racine and Mississippi are prepared to accommodate the public at LOWER RATES THAN THEIR ANTAGONISTS OFFER, until they shall desist from their present unjustifiable proceedings.
G. A. THOMPSON ...
General Manager R. & M. R. R.

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego,
and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE.
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.
At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Rail Road.
And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
Through freights subject to but one transhipment.
Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York.
J. L. WARNER, No. 8 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 8 State street, Boston.
O. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & Co., Racine, Wis.
PELTON & BREED, Cleveland.
MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!
The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly
Line of First-Class Screw Steamers:
HUNTER, ... 680 tons .... Capt. Dickson.
EDITH, ... 549 tons .... Capt. L. Hunt.
ONTONAGON, ... 587 tons .... Capt. B. Wilkins.
SUN, ... 549 tons .... Capt. Jones.
To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W. (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the
BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.,
For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care.
Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports, will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more reliable and much quicker than any other line, and a saving of One-Half Insurance and from 2 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to
A. T. SPENCER & CO.,
Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

To Shippers.

1861.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.
Time and Insurance Saved
VIA
CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA
And Gt. Western Railway Line.
Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and from thence Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,
As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.
For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, and if by letter, or to
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS!
Ten Days
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(138 Lake and 20 Clark streets,)
Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
TELEGRAMS
Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
EXPRESS CHARGES:
Letters weighing 1/4 oz. or under 1 .... $2.00
Letters weighing over 1 oz 4.00
The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.
In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid.
H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.
The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchinson and Nebraska City)
A FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line.
Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give
PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS
Either by regular or our fast line.
We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us.
STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City,
HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents,
No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City."

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.
PIKE'S PEAK
TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,
In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.
J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to
DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION
During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to
Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.
All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.
Our Agents at St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY.
Our first teams will start about the
20TH DAY OF APRIL,
Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.
... JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—
300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron,
From the celebrated Mineral Furnace, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, ...
... 226, 228 and 230 South Water street.

Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED
LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7:10 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
7:00 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Peru, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and Louisville. And at Cincinnati for Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Lexington, and all points South.
Connections at Cincinnati for Memphis, Marietta, Parkersburg and points on the Ohio River.
Time to Cincinnati only 11 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 123 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at 5.30 p. m.
8:00 A. M.—Mail Express (except Sunday), arrives at Detroit ... Niagara Suspension Bridge ... Albany ... New York ... Boston ...
8:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit ... Suspension Bridge ... Albany ... New York ...
8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.
8:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale to all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILROAD.
1861.... Summer Arrangement.... 1861.
On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets:
8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur ... Springfield ... St. Louis ... Cairo ... New Orleans in ... hours from Chicago.
8:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur ... Springfield ... St. Louis ... Cairo ... Memphis ... next day ... New Orleans in 6 hours from Chicago.
On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at 6:30 P. M.
Through tickets to all important points South and Southwest can be had at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
...
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER
ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
MAIL AND EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line 4.25 P. M.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 1.30 P. M.
EASTERN EXPRESS:
6.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Road at 4.30 A. M.
DETROIT EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at 6.30 P. M.
8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at 7.15 A. M.
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS VIA TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND:
6.00 A. M. Makes close connections at Cleveland—time always as quick, and fare always as low as any other route.
All the above trains make close connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on all Day Trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting lines.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE &
CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at
5.00 A. M. Accommodation.
7.10 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays).
6.45 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays).
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg.
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.
D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
... PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
... MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
... connecting ... with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. ... Express Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia ... Smoking Cars ... Sleeping Cars ...
Through Tickets ...
... FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
...
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh.
...
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Stock.
... Freights ...
LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt., Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agt., Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows: Sundays excepted:
9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and the Mississippi.
... Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.
4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points.
... Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points ...
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
... B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at 8.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives ... Express leaves ... (Saturdays excepted) ...
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:
9.00 A. M. and 9.00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.35 A. M. and 11.35 P. M.
Passenger train arrives at Chicago at 1.50 P. M. and ...
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5.30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at ... A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Oshkosh, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Berlin, ...
On and after Wednesday, May 1st, 1861, trains will leave as follows:
... Passenger ... A. M. Night Express ... P. M. ... Prairie du Chien and La Crosse ...
... DUNLAP, Superintendent.
... Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Two Express Trains leave West Side Union Depot ...
... Day Express and Mail at 8.00 A. M. daily ...
...

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD LINE.
...
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

THE CITY.

[illegible]—[illegible] by special trains to Bethesda.

PICNIC AT WRIGHT'S GROVE.—Remember the Picnic of the St. Paul's Universalist Church, at Wright's Grove to-day. Tickets 15 cents, for sale at Doggett & Bacon's on North Clark street.

THE HECKER JAEGER REGIMENT.—We learn that the uniforms, &c., from the County Committee for the Hecker Jaeger Regiment are to be sent to Alton to-day for delivery early next week.

CAMP LONG.—Col. Turchin and his Zouaves are making the best and most soldierly use of their time, and the Camp has become a diligent school of instruction both for officers and privates.

A LUCKY THIEF.—H. M. Johnson, mariner, stole a wallet from the coat of Archibald Russell. Luckily for Johnson there wasn't anything in it, and the wallet was only worth half a dime. Johnson was discharged.

NEW MUSIC.—The "Douglas Funeral March" composed by H. Grante, Chicago, and the "Sewing Machine Polka" by Chas. Dotzler, are the titles of two new pieces of music, just published by A. J. Higgins, 40 Clark St.

LOST "BAGGAGE."—At the Police Court, yesterday, was detained on the strength of a dispatch from the husband and father in Cincinnati, a runaway family, Mary Beckley and daughter.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Bankers and merchants tell us of an alarming influx of counterfeit money, pretty generally made up of New England bills. Let everybody be on the lookout for them. Stumptail was bad, but bogus is worse.

ARMS FOR MISSOURI.—Yesterday 4800 of U. S. muskets and rifles arrived in this city by Mich. S. R. R., destined for St. Louis, for the Home Guard in other parts of Missouri. They were forwarded to St. Louis last evening by St. L. A. & C. R. R.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—The body of a man named Daniel Leahy, forty years of age, was taken from the river yesterday at the foot of South street. Deceased, as is supposed, was drowned on the evening of the 25th, while in a fit of intoxication. He leaves a wife who resides on the West Side.

ATTENTION LADIES.—We learn that there is material at the sewing Hall for Havelocks for the Irish Brigade. The ladies are earnestly requested to turn out en masse and help work it up as soon as possible. The Brigade expect to be called away in the early part of the week.

CONLEY'S—The new eating house of M. Conley is in daily receipt of the luxuries of the season, from sea and shore. Yesterday we observed there, as the latest arrival, fresh mackerel, cod, lobsters, eels, bass and porgies, packed in ice, and fine enough to make even a gourmand watery about the mouth.

PERSONAL.—The Faculty and Trustees of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., have conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on Rev. Robt. Boyd, of this city, Rev. J. A. Smith, of the *Christian Times*, and Rev. William Cooke, London. The last named gentleman is one of the most distinguished theological writers in England.

A HAPPY ESCAPE FROM REBEL PIRATES.—On Thursday night, Charles Earl, the second mate, and one of the seamen of the ship Marshall, of Providence, taken into New Orleans by privateers on the 18th of May, passed through this city en route for their homes in Rhode Island. Capt. Gray, of M. S. R. R., generously forwarded them free.

LARCENY.—Francis Hyle and Mary his wife, have been arrested, with a large quantity of laundry work found in their possession, stolen from clothes lines. A portion of it has been identified by various parties, and all who have lost property of this description would do well to look in at the Police Commissioners at the Court House. The defendants have been held to bail in $500 each.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jurors drawn for this court, to serve for the July Term, commencing next Monday, are as follows:

Elisha S. Wadsworth, Francis A. Eastman, Joseph Lincoe, James H. Bowen, Thomas Richmond, Reuben Cleveland, James A. Smith, S. C. Griggs, Charles H. Ray, J. H. Dunham, George F. Rumsey, J. K. Botsford, Wm. S. Johnson, Jr., A. G. Throop, Jacob Kent, W. E. Gould, George C. Cook, Ira Y. Munn, Wm. F. Tucker, Clinton Briggs, E. H. Haddock, Peter L. Yoe, Chas. M. Henderson.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.—A verdict of $3,000 has just been obtained against the city, in the Superior Court, in the suit brought by L. H. Hyatt, as administrator of Thomas Sensed, deceased, to recover damages for the death of the latter in 1856 by the neglect of the city to keep the streets in repair. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $3,000. The cause was tried by E. Van Buren and Barker & Tuley for plaintiff, and Buel, City Attorney, for defendant.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—The "red cravatted" gentleman have not gone to the wars. They show every manifestation of a disposition to "stay by the stuff," particularly o' nights. We are just now frequently hearing of their operations. On North Clark street a few nights since, the house of Samuel Catron was entered; but for the bungling cracksman making a noise as he was fobbing the spoons he would have got booty and a clearance. The same fellow must have operated at the house of Rev. Mr. Pinney on Third Avenue. In both places the families were aroused and the night visitor decamped. Let our citizens be on their guard.

BENEFIT CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The Grand Promenade Concert for the benefit of the Philharmonic Orchestra, will come off this evening at Bryan Hall. The following programme, full of brilliant and sparkling music, is offered:

Overture to Lestocq, Fantasia for Orchestra, Song by Mr. De Passio, Allegretto, from 8th Symphony, Flower Girl Waltz, Overture to Stradella, Gallopade, Potpourri from Belisario, Ballad by Balatka and Rakoczy March.

The chairs will be removed from the main floor and a space kept open for a promenade. Those desiring seats will occupy the Gallery. Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Hall; can be obtained at Root & Cady's music store, in Larmon Block.

THE IRISH BRIGADE UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.—To-day it is expected that the remainder of their uniforms will be furnished to the Brigade. They are ordered to go immediately into camp at Caseyville, and will leave for such destination early next week. They will receive their tents, blankets, and other accoutrements by that time, and take their arms from Springfield.

Last evening a very pleasant affair took place in the North Division, where the Montgomery Guards, Capt. M. Gleeson, headed by the Light Guard Band, proceeded to the residence of C. Beckwith, Esq., on the corner of Rush and Superior streets, where Mr. Beckwith, just returned from patriotic service among the Union men of Virginia, made the Guards a happy speech, presented them with Havelocks and clothing, in behalf of a number of ladies, and Captain G. with his check for $100, for the benefit of his command.

The company then visited P. Conley, Esq., and J. J. Sands, each occasion marked with abundant good feeling and good cheer.

Of course this order to Caseyville has interrupted midway the preparations for the camp at Cottage Grove.

The Dog Law.

A correspondent tells, with evident uneasiness as to a "purp" in his own possession, "what is the Dog Law?" Well, it is what A. Wood would call a "plebiscit" authorizing the Mayor at any time to issue his proclamation requiring every [illegible] of dog to be properly muzzled. The police or others duly authorized and instructed [illegible] by rope, lead, drowning or "cold poison," [illegible] the latter is used and [illegible] with strychnine [illegible] lying around loose, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only.

[illegible] with policemen killing the unmuzzled of the canine family, are liable to a fine of $25. "A [illegible]," and men and dog must respect it. We [illegible] the story that several highly bred dogs in narrow circumstances have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "Tray, Blanche, [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Episcopal	[illegible]
Presbyterian	[illegible]
Reformed Dutch	[illegible]
Methodist Episcopal	[illegible]
German M. E.	[illegible]
Roman Catholic	[illegible]
Baptist	[illegible]
Congregational	[illegible]
Lutheran	[illegible]
Jewish	[illegible]
Swedenborgian	[illegible]
Unitarian	[illegible]
Universalist	[illegible]
Total	87

INSTALLATION AT THE FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—This church, composed of about sixty Holland families, and located on Foster street, near Polk, in the West Division, is in very encouraging circumstances. It is interesting to visit this congregation and witness their devotional exercises, conducted in the language of the men who dyked out the sea, and made the name of the Netherlands immortal. Their former pastor, Rev. Mr. Van Der Meulin, has recently accepted a call to a Holland church at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the pastor elect, Rev. Simon Bolks, lately of Milwaukee, will be installed at the regular services to-morrow, commencing at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 2½ o'clock, P. M.

JEFFERSON STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This church is supplied by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the *Northwestern Advocate*, and is, we learn, enjoying a high state of prosperity. The audience has greatly increased, and there have been additions to the church every week for some time past. The Sabbath School is one of the best in the city. Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S RETURN.—This eminent minister reached home on Thursday, having deferred his visit to the Pacific at the earnest solicitation of the Missionary Board and prominent ministers and laymen throughout the Union. He proposes to visit the Western Districts, as far as possible, the present summer and autumn, and aid in sustaining the great missionary cause of the church. The cause can have no more eloquent advocate—the advocate no greater cause.

A PROSPEROUS RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.—The *North Western Advocate* of this city, organ of the M. E. Church for the Northwest, has reached a weekly circulation of some 21,000 copies and is still advancing. To borrow a musical expression, we should say the Methodist organ in this city hadn't any "stops." We are glad to know it.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On to-morrow (Sunday) will take place the dedicatory services at the neat new house of Worship of the Union Park Baptist Church, when there will be three services. The Rev. Robert Boyd will preach the dedicatory sermon in the morning at the usual hour; Rev. Jas. Dixon, the pastor, will deliver a discourse at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. W. Evarts will preach in the evening.

THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH.—The society of Trinity, Rev. Mr. Pratt, rector, have just entered on the occupancy of one of the handsomest church structures in the West. The exterior and interior are alike appropriate, handsome and chaste. The following is a description of the splendid organ built by Messrs. Stevens & Jewett of Boston, and soon to be put in its place:

Height of case 30 feet. Width of front 20 feet. Depth 10 feet. Style of architecture—Romanesque. Contents as follows, viz:

GREAT ORGAN.		SWELL ORGAN.	
Open Diapason	56	Bourdon Bass	56
Tenoroon	56	Bourdon Treble	
St. Diapason Bass, Clarabel Treble	56	Viol de Gamba	59
Dulciana	56	Op. Diap. Bass, Op. Diap. Treble	56
Principal	56	Principal	56
Twelfth	56	Stop Diap. Bass	56
Fifteenth	56	Stop Diap. Treble	
Sesquialtra	168	Cornet 15th	56
Cremona	39	Cornet 12th and 17th	112
Trumpet Bass, Trumpet Treble	56	Hautboy	56
Flute	56	Trumpet Bass, Trumpet Treble	56

PEDAL ORGAN.

Double Open Diapason	27
Violoncello	27

MECHANICAL STOPS.

Pedal Check.	Couple Pedals and Swell.
Tremolo	" Great
Bellows Signal	" Great and Swell
Couple Pedal and Gr.	at Octaves.

Family Marketing.

That distressing question in well regulated families: "What shall we have for dinner?" becomes even more dismal in war times in many households when it takes the form: "How shall we get a dinner?" But in a time like the present there is for the latter a compensation for scarcity of money, in the reduced rates for all necessaries of life. These now rule remarkably low in Chicago, thus favoring the views and the purses of housekeepers.

Computing, as our reporter has done, the rate of family marketing, as given by our marketmen, provision dealers and hucksters, an exhibit is appended below which shows that however warlike and riotous the dying agonies of Stumptail, there will be at least no Bread riots and no starving on this shore of the lake. The choicest of Spring Wheat flour is retailing at $5 per barrel, the *creme de la creme* of White Winter at $7.50; the best cuts of steak may be sent to your door at 12½ cents, and at the same figure, fresh golden butter.

Our fruit and vegetable market is developing each year. Our railroads send out their radiating lines through a vast market garden and strawberry patch. It is just now in the middle of the strawberry season, and yet over FIFTEEN THOUSAND bushels of that delicious berry have been sold here, the market opening with the earliest installments from fruit growers along the Ohio, and now drawing its choicest supplies from acres ruddy with their crop in the immediate vicinity of our city. One of these strawberry plantations, that of George B. Davis, is daily sending in from seventy to eighty bushels of the finest fruit offered here. Rates rule from 8 cents to 15, so that the most moderate home may have its share in this luscious fruitage now midway its season.

Vegetables are plenty and of the finest possible quality. Radishes, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Asparagus, and other first staples of the huckster's stall are offered at low rates, and a large business is done by the basket bearing hawkers, who buy their little stocks at the large growers, and sell them from house to house. With this preface we give the following rates at retail:

MEATS.—Beef Roasts, 10@12c ℔ ℔, best cuts, 12½c; Sirloin Steak, 10@12c; Veal Cutlets, 10@12c; Mutton, 10c; Lamb 10c, hind quarter 1.25, fore quarter 75c; Corned Beef, 6@7c; Hams, shoulders, 7@10c; Dried Beef, 12c; Sausages, 10c; Calves, heads, 25c.

FISH.—Whitefish 5c; Lake Trout 5c; Rock Bass 5@7c; Salmon (fresh) 40@50c; Brook Trout 25@40c; Oysters ℔ can 50c.

POULTRY.—Turkies ℔ ℔, 8@10c; Spring chickens per pair, 40c.

FRUITS.—Apples ℔ peck, 20c; strawberries ℔ bushel, $3.00@4.00; ℔ quart, 8@12c; cherries ℔ bu $3.00@4.00; ℔ qt. 10@12c; green gooseberries, 12@15c; green currants, 12@15c; raspberries ℔ qt. 12@15c; pine apples apiece, 15@40c; oranges ℔ doz. 40@60c; lemons do. 25@40c; figs ℔ ℔, 8@15c; cocoanuts apiece, 5@10c.

VEGETABLES.—Old potatoes, 18@20c ℔ bu; new do. 31c; beets, 5c ℔ bunch; green peas, 31c ℔ peck; string beans, 40c; French beans, 40c; lettuce, 1@2c ℔ head; radishes, 3c ℔ bunch; tomatoes, 40c ℔ doz; carrots, 3c ℔ bunch; turnips, 3c ℔ bunch; asparagus, 7c ℔ bunch; cucumbers, 5c each; cabbage, 7@10c each; cauliflowers, 15@25c each; onions, 5c ℔ bunch; pie rhubarb, 2@3c ℔ bunch.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Fresh dairy, retail, 12@14c ℔ ℔; firkin, 9@10c; dairy cheese, 10@12c; old cheese, 12@14c; eggs, 8@10c ℔ doz; lard, 9@11c ℔ ℔; bacon sides, 8c ℔ ℔.

Safety to Night Travel.

So common has become the practice of night journeys in the cars, especially since luxurious cars woo the traveler to dream of his route, and wake to find himself far sped towards its end, that a very large share of the public are interested most closely with anything that looks like progress in the direction of adding increased safety to night trains.

No more remarkable stride has been made in this matter than in the invention of the Head Light of Dr. G. H. Smith of Rochester, N. Y., some time since. The New York Central Railroad which never lets any real advance in railroad matters be ignored by them, adopted it at once, and it has been in use on their night express trains for months past, and a right under Dr. Smith's patent was purchased for immediate use by the road.

Last evening, Dr. Smith and his brother, having with them one of their Head Lights, attached it to the locomotive "Lion," of the C., B. & Q. R. R. company, and with a single car, with an invited party of gentlemen representing several of our railroad companies, went out upon the old St. Charles Air Line track, six miles west of the city, and there tested the merits of this light.

Among those present were Messrs. Sykes of M. S. R. R., Moore of P. F. W. & C., Williams of G. & C. U. R. R., Hammond of C. B. & Q. R. R., and a score or more of practical railroad men, engineers, and master mechanics representing these and other lines. We will leave descriptions of the light apparatus, to be sought by those whose interest it is to do so. As to economy, it is surpassed by none. Let us to the results.

At 1,000 feet distant from the head-light, print similar to this article, was plainly read, at 2,000 feet the heavier letters of the captions of articles was plainly legible. At 2,400 feet the larger advertising lines were made out. In a late trial on the Michigan Central Railroad, the latter distance was made 2,500 feet.

Now, standing at this distance, nearly half a mile, and looking along the track towards the light, the worn surface of the rail shimmered and shone like silver wire, and no intervening object, man, animal, or obstruction on the track could have escaped keen eyes. Will not these facts commend this light to the railroad men? We think so?

DON'T LIKE THE UNIFORMS.—The Dupage County Rifles were clothed in satinet at $8 per suit, at one of our Chicago clothing establishments. The Dupage Journal reports on the rig as follows:

We saw one of the uniforms in this village, when it had been worn three days; some of the buttons were already off, and an ordinary muscleman could have bursted himself some time upon it before a modest man would have cared to venture upon an evening party. When we visited the camp, a week later, more than one half the company would have been perfectly safe in presence of any enemy civilized enough to respect a flag of truce. They might truly have been described as "An army with banners."

OAK GROVE.—The Annual Basket Pic-nic of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church takes place to-day. Cars leaving Rock Island depot at 9 A. M. sharp. All aboard with your baskets.

It will be remembered that a motion for a new trial of this much talked of case has been pending before Judge Norton ever since the trial of the suit. In support of the motion the complainant's counsel alleged that:

1. The court erred in admitting evidence of the good character for truth and veracity of the witness, David Stuart.

2. That some dozen of the defendant's instructions were erroneous and ought not to have been given to the jury.

3. That the verdict of the jury was against the weight of the evidence in the case.

Yesterday, at Joliet, Judge Norton decided the motion, granting a new trial, for the reason that in three of the defendant's instructions the words "*from the evidence*" were omitted, where the jury were told that "if they believed "so and so," they should find," &c. The Judge decided against all the other points made by the complainant.

A Weapon of Death.

A whiskey bottle mounted on a gun carriage, as a field piece, is the latest conceit of Bininger the Great, who is welcome to this advertisement we shall give him. The design is an excellent one and highly appropriate. Never cannon was unlimbered, or columbiad brought to bear, that has equalled Whiskey as a weapon of death.

Talk of your long range guns—three, four or five miles. Why, Whiskey once killed a brave young fellow on the Pacific coast, and the same shot went clear across the Continent and killed the sailor boy's mother in Maine. That's a range that will do to talk of.

We are in the midst of war and war preparations. An immense activity prevails in the invention and manufacture of the weapons of death. Rifle factories are busy and huge forges groan as the columbiads take shape beneath the hammer. Yet not a weapon shall go forth in this war more destructive to the armies of the Government and Rebellion alike, than that which is before us in the similitude of a cannon, mounted upon a tiny truck—*Whisky*.

The list of the "killed and missing" before the war is over, will be something fearful to contemplate, and what a list of "wounded" will come back to us, all to be set down to this destroyer that will follow the camp and more than decimate every company, of the brave fellows, who will meet no fiercer nor more relentless foe. It will entrap them and slay them singly, guerilla fashion; it will muddle the brains of the field officers, and whole ranks will be mowed down as the penalty.

It will do no harm for our soldiers to be warned of this in time, for the appointing power betimes to be advised of the necessity that no friend to this enemy of our troops be placed in command, where the Colonel or the General of Brigade or Division, may be wrought upon by Whiskey and brave men pay the penalty.

Bininger thou art honest. We see by the label that your house was born into the *Spirit* world in "1784." It did not take you until 1861 to discover that the Whiskey bottle is a weapon of death. At any rate we have now "in glass" your confession of the fact, signed, (and so "only genuine,") sealed, for we have not yet opened it, and delivered to us. We keep it on exhibition. We warn the "Grand Army of the Republic" against it.

An Appeal.

WAUKEGAN, June 28, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Permit me through your paper to appeal to the public to furnish a Sewing Machine to the Army Nurses at Cairo. I have heard Mrs. Yates and her co-adjutors frequently express a desire for one because of the facilities which it would afford them in the proper preparation of various articles needed by the sick—for making needed alterations in some that are not suitably prepared, etc., etc.

I would appeal to the Sewing Machine manufacturers. It would greatly assist the nurses to have one at every military post. Permit me also to say to the public, that contributions in postage stamps or stamped envelopes, and stationery, or money, to purchase them with, ought to be sent, as the Government has made no provisions for supplying them yet.

JAMES J. FERRE.

Reading for the Soldiers.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have been proposing to furnish the *Illinois Temperance Journal* to our citizen soldiers at the low price of $20 per hundred copies for one year or for a less period. The chaplain of Col. Turner's regiment, the Rev. D. E. Halteman, has just written me as follows:

"I am very anxious to have that package of *Temperance Journals* I need them very much. A large portion of our men would rather read than spend their time in idleness or at games. If possible, send me a package."

Who will furnish the means to supply this regiment? Will the friends at Marengo, Belvidere, Rockford and other places from which companies have gone in the regiment send me an order for copies sufficient to supply each man with a copy? Direct orders to me at Elgin or to Rev. W. F. Stewart, Chicago.

A. J. JOSLYN.

NORTHWESTERN RIFLE REGIMENT.—The undersigned intend to form a company for the above regiment, which will be tendered to the United States Government for the term of three years' service.

Young men who are willing to serve under experienced officers, and who are able to furnish their own uniform, amounting to $12, are invited to call at the headquarters of the company, No. 206 Randolph street, where all necessary information will be given.

C. KNOBELSDORFF,
L. LIPPERT,
TH. HARTMANN.

Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

COMPANY B., Chicago Light Artillery, now stationed at Bird's Point, Mo., want a few more men. Any one wishing to enlist in the above Company can do so by calling on Lieut. L. W. Hart, at 37 Lake street, to-morrow.

CHICAGO CITIZENS CORPS—FAMILY HOME GUARD OF WARD ONE.—At a regular meeting of this Company (which is composed of some of our best citizens in Ward One) held at their armory, corner State and Adams streets, June 27th, 1861, the following gentlemen were elected as commissioned officers of the company:

S. B. Perry, Captain.
J. E. Merriman (late of U. S. N.) 1st Lieutenant.
M. S. Benton, 2d Lieut.
J. H. Tomlinson, Jr., 3d Lieut.
S. G. D. Howard, Commissary.

Regular drills of the Company Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION has commenced upon every species of vermin that is infesting our houses, by Reynard & Co.'s Infallible Powder for Bedbugs, Roaches, Ants, Flies, &c., and their never-failing Paste, which makes short work of the Rats and Mice. Sold only by J. H. Johnson, corner State and Randolph sts. mh28 3m.

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 182 Lake street. je13-30t

☞ Fine Toilet Soaps—English and French: choice variety at Sargent's, apothecary, corner of Randolph and State streets.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., will preach in the South Presbyterian Church to-morrow at half-past 10 A. M. There will be no service in the evening. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

—Wm. Denton, the distinguished Geologist, will speak in Kingsbury Hall, Sunday, June 30th, 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 8 o'clock in the evening. There will be Conference meeting in the Hall at 2 o'clock P. M.

—The Union Park Congregational Society have preaching every Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock by the Professors of the Chicago Theological Seminary at their Chapel, west side of Union Park. Seats free. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M.

—Church of the Ascension, Protestant Episcopal, on Oak street, near Wells, North Division, is open for Divine Service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9¼ A. M. Rev. Wm. H. Cooper, Rector.

—The services at the Dedication of the Union Park Baptist Church to-morrow (Sunday) are as follows: Morning at 10½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. Robt. Boyd; afternoon at 3 o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. Jas. Dixon; and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Everts. All are invited.

—Bishop's Chapel, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Seats free. Morning, 10.30, sermon by Bishop Whitehouse; afternoon, 4, in French, by Rev. P. A. Juny; evening, 7.45, by Rev. E. DeWolfe.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Wabash avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets. Seats free. Morning service, 10.30, by Rev. E. DeWolf; afternoon, 3, by Bishop Whitehouse.

—There will be service in French at the school house, corner of Erie and Wells streets, North Division, on Sunday morning, at 10.30, by Rev. P. A. Juny. Sunday School in French, at 9 A. M.

—Rev. A. Kenyon will preach on Sunday, 30th, at 10½ A. M. at the Mount Zion Baptist Church on Clark street, just south of Polk street.

—Rev. R. Sturgeon will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, to-morrow at the usual hours, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

—The second annual meeting of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society will be held at the First Baptist Church on Sunday, June 30th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. R. Boyd, D. D.

—There will be Divine Service at the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of St. Ansgarius, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 28th, [illegible], by the Rev. Bishop Duggan, Mr. THOMAS McMAHON and Miss ELLEN [illegible], both of Chicago.

[illegible] please copy.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and pay the highest rates. [illegible] GOLD. [illegible] [illegible] Marine Bank. je11-s8-1m

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[FINANCIAL.]

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1861.

The money market continues quiet, and there is no change worthy of note. If anything there was rather more inquiry for Eastern exchange, and it was sold generally at ¼ ℔ct. discount for gold, and ¼@½ ℔ct prem. for currency. Small gold is very scarce, and in some instances a premium of ¼@½ ℔ct was paid. It is also scarce in New York—probably on account of absorption of it by the government to pay the troops.

The supply of Eastern currency continues to increase; but Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Free Indiana bank bills are generally refused, except at a discount of 5 ℔ct.

With the influx of currency from the East, the public will have to be on the look-out for counterfeit bills—of which there are a large number afloat. Some of our bankers during the past few days have been caught with several well-executed counterfeits.

At the various banking houses, there is little or nothing doing, except in settling up old accounts, and in buying "stump-tail." The supply of the latter pours steadily in, and the brokers are doing a fair business.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are quotations of the New York Stock Board:

	First Board.	Second Board.
New York Central	74	74½
Galena	61	61½
Rock Island	35½	35½
Burlington	..	..
Michigan Southern, gt'd	27½	27½
Michigan Central	44	44
Illinois Central	66½	66½
Cleveland and Toledo	24½	..
Erie	22	..
Harlem, preferred	34½	..
U. S. 6s	78	..
Kentucky 6s	70	..
Georgia 6s	65	..
Louisiana 6s	54	..
Tennessee 6s	39½	39½
Missouri 6s	36½	36½
North Carolina 6s	50	..
Virginia 6s	41½	42

Market firm.

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—The *Sentinel* of this morning contains the following:

To-day our banks sold all the exchange they could make at 6 ℔ cent prem to their depositors, although they could have found outside customers at a much higher figure. Some parties taking advantage of the state of public feeling, are still asking the exhorbitant rates of 12@15 ℔ cent. for exchange, but the demand for it at such prices is daily on the decrease.

The wholesale houses, and so far as we know all the merchants of the city are taking all the currency at par received on deposit by the banks.

THE BREAKDOWN OF WISCONSIN STUMPTAIL.—The Janesville *Gazette* is not so silly as to echo the charge of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* that the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, headed by the Northwestern R. R., broke down Wisconsin currency and brought on the Milwaukee bank riot. The *Republican* correctly says:

"The *Free Democrat* should have added that the Lacrosse R. R. did the same thing, and also the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R. R., and the Chicago TRIBUNE only *predicted* the failure of the bank agreement, and what has actually occurred in relation to the currency."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of yesterday morning says:

There is nothing doing in Exchange. The regular demand for remittance is trifling, the purchasers being almost entirely receivers or importers of gold. Sterling is nominally 105@106 ℔ cent.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of yesterday thus reports the money market:

The money market presents no new features. The same plethora exists which we have previously reported, with an increasing volume. Call loans may be quoted at 4 ℔ cent to 6 ℔ cent, according to the character of the collaterals offered, while business paper, as a general thing, is unsaleable except at the high rates of 2@4 ℔ cent ℔ month, with transactions in a high-toned class of names at 6@7 ℔ cent ℔ annum. The wide difference in the causes of the two panics of 1857 and that of 1861 may be seen in the fact that gilt edged single named paper was sought after to-day at legal rates of interest, which, in 1857, sold as high as 5 ℔ cent ℔ month. Money was scarce at that time, and confidence very weak; at the present time, money is very abundant. One was a financial and the other a political panic. It would seem that even many of those heretofore considered our richest men, who have been inveigled into giving their names for any considerable sum, are distrusted, and but few, excepting those who are able to retire their unmatured bills are considered strong, no matter what accumulations they may represent. This remark applies with more force to those either directly or otherwise connected with the dry goods commission business, but will in a greater or less degree apply to other departments of trade.

CLOSING OF THE BANK OF ST. PAUL.—T. R. B. Eldridge yesterday made an assignment of the effects of the Bank of St. Paul, for the benefit of creditors, to Harwood Iglehart of this city. We understand the schedule of assignment shows an indebtedness to depositors of about $3,500 which is provided for by assets in the shape of bills receivable, &c., of between $12,000 and 15,000. The outstanding circulation is less than $5,000—secured by $80,000 State Railroad Bonds in the Auditor's office. We are assured there is but little doubt the indebtedness will be made good. Depositors have priority of payment.—*St. Paul Pioneer, 21st.*

DECAMPED.—A dispatch to a banker at Janesville from Waupun, says a report is current there that D. W. Whitacre, cashier of Green Lake County Bank, has absconded, leaving deposits minus $40,000. Intense excitement prevails in Berlin. This Bank issued no bills.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Currency in New York.

The N. Y. *Shipping List* of the 25th contains the following:

Western currency would seem to be in a fair way of ultimate improvement. Wisconsin has gone the way of Illinois. All the banks are broke, and the people "organized" a mob on Monday, which nearly all the banking houses also "broke," and that in the most summary manner, by the aid of bricks and paving stones. In consequence of these facts, our rates of discount on notes of that State are raised to 60@65 ℔ cent. The following are the rates quoted by Thompson Brothers, bankers, No. 2 Wall street, for June 26, 1861:

New England	1-5@	¼ dis
New York State		¼ dis
East New Jersey		¼ dis
West New Jersey		¼ dis
Pennsylvania	2½@3½	dis
Philadelphia	¼@	⅜ dis
Baltimore		⅜ dis
Virginia	20@25	dis
North Carolina	20	dis
South Carolina	25	dis
Georgia	25	dis
Mobile	25	dis
New Orleans	20	dis
Tennessee	25	dis
Ohio and State Bank Indiana	1	dis
Kentucky	4@5	dis
Illinois	66	dis
Missouri	15@20	dis
Michigan	1	dis
Canada	½	dis
Wisconsin	60@65	dis

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	453	....	42072	1800	4583	194
G. & C. U. R. R.	1042	14885	6139	975	964	77
C. & R. I. R. R.	887	3158	8050	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	300	4790	19050	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1042	4639	21237	....	340	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	1899	16474	92	1630	....	3
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5608	43348	97540	4555	5887	271

	Grass Seeds, lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Live Hogs No.	Wool lbs.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	....	140	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	84	930	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	36	....	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	....	28600	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	64	3364	46	54	2167
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	16	1120	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	40	....	....	....	....
Total	....	200	34004	286	159	2167

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	....	25750	184450	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	17300	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h.	1672	1000	....	....	2200	....
Ontonagon	....	....	300	206	....	....
Total	1672	48050	208750	206	2200	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 2.

Receipts.		*Receipts.*	
Lumber, ft.	530,000	Salt, brls.	500
Shingles, no.	300,000	Flour, brls.	875
Posts, no.	600	*Shipments.*	
Wood, cds.	281	Corn, bu.	78,530

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JUNE 27.

Receipts.		*Receipts.*	
Corn, bu.	31,591	Broom Corn, lbs	800
Rye, bu.	4,533	*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls.	453	Lumber, ft.	82,000
Oats, bu.	1,800	Shingles, no.	60,500
Barley, bu.	194	Lath no.	25,000
Potatoes, bu.	93	Salt, brls.	120
High-ines, brls	140		

The leading markets to-day were heavy, and the tendency was downwards. The Flour market was very dull, and holders had to submit to a decline of 5@10c ℔ brl—with sales of only about 1,100 barrels, at $3.20@3.60 for Spring Extras, the latter figure for very good brands. Wheat declined 2@2½c on No. 1 Spring, and 1½@2c on No. 2 Spring, and the market closed heavy at the depreciation. Only about 50,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 63c for N. W. Club: 61@63c for No. 1 Spring; and 56@58½c for No. 2 Spring—the great bulk of the transactions being at the inside figures. There was a fair shipping demand for Corn, and the market was easier, without however any positive decline. About 140,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 25½@25½c for River Mixed afloat; 25c for Canal afloat; 22½@23c for Mixed in store; and 18c for Rejected. For receipts nearly run out ½c per bushel more was paid in one or two warehouses than in the others. Oats were in good request and firm—with sales of about 18,000 bushels at 15c for No. 1 afloat, and 13c in store. Rejected Rye was sold at 20c in store and 23c on track. Prime Barley by sample was sold at 35c del. Highwines were very dull, and Country were sold at 12c.

Freights were steady—engagements being made at 11c for wheat to Oswego; 10½c for wheat to Kingston, via Goderich; 4½c for oats, and 7c for corn to Buffalo.

Crops in La Salle County.

OTTAWA, June 28.

Editor Tribune:

As you solicited information respecting the growing crops, I herewith send you the condition of ours in Lasalle county, Illinois. Winter wheat—but little of which is sown—looks well. Spring—not so much sown as intended, on account of the late and wet spring—looked uncommonly well until within ten days or so, since which time it has been failing instead of gaining, on account of a red rust we had about that time, together with a very hot scorching sun and wind, which seemed to wilt and crisp up the leaves. It had grown so fast and stalked out so much that it was very tender, consequently it could not withstand much severe heat. The prospects are poor at present, especially for late sown. Corn looks well. There are reports of the appearance of the army worm in several places in our county. LEWIS SOULE.

Timber Trade.

The timber, though three weeks later in coming down than last year, will all reach the mills, the river being higher than usual at this season of the year, and the drive consequently good. The number of logs got out which will come down the Moira, is nearly as large as that last year, being 180,000. Of square timber some 200 pieces have been got out.

Hitherto manufacturers in Canada have found a good market for sawed lumber in the States, but [illegible]

[illegible] are generally [illegible] [illegible] to realize [illegible] [illegible] Corn firm and unchanged; [illegible] [illegible] by prime yellow [illegible] at 60c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 25c, wheat 8c, corn 7c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—21,000 bu wheat and 7,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,710 brls flour, 27,300 bu wheat, 54,200 bu corn.

Wool in Michigan.

There is nothing doing in wool at either Jackson, Albion, Ann Arbor or Ypsilanti.

At Marshall, Edward Butler is the only buyer, but he has extensive orders to fill, and is well supplied with Eastern funds to pay out for wool. He had taken up to last night 4,000 lbs at an average of 27c the highest figure for the grade being 30c. To-day he took in about 1,000 lbs at 26c, 29c being the outside figure. The wool bought thus far is very nice, both in quality and condition.

At Augusta, C. W. Cook has purchased some 800 lbs at an average of 25c. The same clips last year brought on the average 45c.

At Dowagiac, D. Lyle has bought 800 lbs at an average price of 25c. The same clips last season sold at 38½c.

D. Larsaleere & Co., have taken 2,500 lbs at 27c the same clips last year bringing 38c.

G. C. Jones & Co., of the same place, have taken in 800 lbs at 28c. The same last year brought 40c.

At Niles, S. Moore is the only buyer. He has purchased 1,200 lbs in twenty-four small lots, at an average price of 25c. The same clips last year averaged 38@40c.

At Kalamazoo there are five buyers in the market, to-wit: Messrs. Babcock & Cobb, W. B. Clark, Clark & Gilbert, D. S. Walbridge, and John Dudgeon. There have been taken to this time 3,750 lbs, a part of which, however, is only for storage. The purchases were at 27c. Last season the same wool would have been worth 44c.

There is no wool selling at either Ann Arbor, Jackson, Albion or Ypsilanti, the farmers storing their stocks. This course is coming greatly in vogue, particularly with choice lots.

A letter from Clarkston under yesterday's date, says: "The wool market is very quiet; only a few small lots offered, most of which we have either taken in store or bought at 25 to 28c. Our farmers feel very reluctant to sell at those prices, but I think if the money was here many would sell—the larger clips possibly holding over in first hands."—*Det. Advertiser.*

Inspection of Grain into Vessels.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Office of the Board of Trade, on the 27th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when any of the Inspectors of grain, appointed under the authority of this Board, shall be called upon by any shipper of grain, to inspect on board, and the warehouseman tender any grain that may be heated or unsound, it shall be the duty of said inspector to take into consideration the date of the receipts presented at such elevators, and other corroborating circumstances; and if, in the opinion of such inspector, from such evidence as may be adduced, the quality of the grain so tendered is fair and honorable, and such grain was inspected for said receipt, such inspectors opinion shall be final, so far as the system of inspection, as adopted by this board, can make it so.

S. CATLIN, Secretary.

Immense Wheat Movement.

The Rochester *Union* says "the unprecedented amount of a million and a quarter of bushels of wheat passed the weigh-lock in that city last week. This is nearly three times the quantity which passed down the canal the previous week, and considerable more than was reported for the first nine days of May, when every craft was loaded that could swim."

THE STAVE TRADE AT TOLEDO.—As an evidence of the activity of the stave trade at this point, we may state that the shipments for the past three days foot 464,000. The freight to Buffalo, has ranged from $8 to $10 per 1,000; a higher figure, however, than we heard offered to-day. The receipts continue large, the number brought in yesterday amounting to 58,600.—*Toledo Blade, 27th.*

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS—June 27.—Wheat—we have noticed a small demand at lower prices, with sales to date of not above 1,500 bags at 58c to 63c for spring to choice club, and 70c to 85c for prime to choice fall—yesterday's sales showing a decided decline over those of the day preceding. A lot of 200 bags prime new fall received by J. B Valle & Co, from Monroe county, Ill., brought 95c per bu. To-day receipts and offerings were very light, and 200 bags choice club sold at 58c. Corn—At the opening we had sales of 800 yellow at 18c, and 400 white at 11c, sks returned in the latter case. Some demand expressed from the Ohio at 18c to 20c, sks included, for mixed yellow and white. Yesterday 213 sks mixed at 18c. To-day there was no sale, except a lot of white at a figure above the market. Oats—There is very little inquiry, and only very limited sales have transpired at 20c to 21c. part in new gunnies. Flour—We have had an unsettled and drooping market with sales of 100 bags city fancy at $2.12½; 53 brls country scratched at $3.25; 30 and 200 brls country extra at $3.75; 179 brls double extra for gold at $5.25 per brl. To-day there was no transaction. $3 to $3.50 refused for city superfine; sales 50 bags rye flour at $1 25 per bag; we quote country brands as follows: fine, $2.75 to $3.00; scratched, $3 25 to $3 50; superfine, $3.75 to $4 00; single extras, $4.25 to $4.75; double extras, $5 50 to $5.50. Barley, &c—The latest sales made public were at 35@38c for spring, including sacks. Nothing done in rye. Whisky—Sales were not made public at the opening, but on yesterday near 200 bbls changed hands at 13c. To-day, 50 brls sold at the same figure.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour receipts 1,437 brls. Market more active. Sales included: 100 brls "New England" extra at $3.90; 500 brls "Clifton" extra at [illegible]; 500 brls of another brand at same [illegible]; 200 brls "Pardeville" extra at $4.25; 100 brls "Prairie du Sac" XX family at $4 75. Wheat—receipts 37,523 bu. The market for wheat 1@2c lower in the morning closed under an active demand to make up some shipments at yesterday's prices. Sales, 3,700 bu No 2 in store at 60c in gold; 700 bu do at 69c for currency; 6,000 bu do 69c for currency; 3,300 bu do at 70c for currency; 4,700 bu No 1 at 70c for gold; 5,000 bu do in store at 79c for currency; 5,500 bu do in store at 80c for currency; 700 bu do del at 79c for currency; 2,300 bu do del at 80c for currency; 350 bu do del at 81c for currency.—*Sentinel.*

TOLEDO—June 27.—Market for wheat still tends downward. Corn may be quoted firm. The New York report represents wheat heavy and 1@2c lower. Corn scarce and firm. Flour—No sales. Wheat—Sales 6000 bu red at 94c; 5000 bu white at 99½c; 375 bu red at 94c; 1000 bu and 1000 bu do at 93c; 200 white at $1.00; 700 bu do 97c; 1500 bu red at 94c; 2000 bu do at 94c; 500 bu do at 93c; 1000 bu white at 97c, after report. Corn—Firm.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—June 27.—Freights to Liverpool 17,000 bu wheat at 7½d. in bulk and bags; 20,000 bu corn at 7¼d in bags; 1500 brls flour at 1s8d@1s6d, and 1800 bu wheat in a foreign vessel at 8½d in bags. To London: 18,000 bu wheat at 8½d in ship's bags, and 2000 brls flour at 2s3d@2s6d. To Glasgow: 6000 bu wheat at 9d, and 600 bbls flour on private terms.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1861.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

FREIGHTS—Steady and firm. To Kingston: Schr Hunter, wheat, via Goodrich, at 10½c. To Oswego: schrs Monticello and Emme, wheat, at 11c. To Buffalo: prop Potomac, oats, at 4½c; bark Naomi, schrs Ostrich, Midnight and Morning Light, corn, at 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,988 brls; shipped by lake, 1,672 brls. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Sales, 100 brls "Chatsworth" and 100 brls "Moline" spring extra at $3 60 del; 100 brls "Panton" at $3 40 del; 400 brls good spring extra at $3.40 del; 79 brls "Radient" at $3 37½ del; 153 brls "Commercial" at $3.35 del; 154 brls "Crescent" at $3.20 del.

CORN MEAL—100 brls "Novelty Mills" kiln dried at $1.60 del.

WHEAT—Received, 43,348 bu; shipped, 43,050 bu. Market declined 2@2½c. Sales, 2,500 bu N. W. Club in store at 63c; 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store (at a particular warehouse) at 62c; 8,000 bu do at 61c; 11,000 bu do at 61c—gold; 8,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store, at 56½c; 10,000 bu do at 56c; 700 bu rejected in store at 49c.

CORN—Received, 97,540 bu; shipped, 208,750 bu. Market a shade easier. Sales, 30,000 bu River Mixed at 26c f. o. b.; 18,000 bu do at 25½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 25½c afloat; 10,000 bu Canal Mixed at 25c afloat; 40,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c; 10,000 bu do at 22½c; 1,200 bu do at 22½c—gold; 8,000 bu do at 22½c; 12,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 4,555 bu; shipped, 206 bu. Market firm. Sales, 10,000 bu No. 1 at 15c afloat; 8,000 bu do at 13c in store.

RYE—Received, 5,887 bu; shipped, 2200 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1500 bu Rejected in store at 20c; 1100 bu do in bags at 23c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 271 bu; Market dull. Sales 800 bu prime by sample at 35c del.

HIGHWINES—Dull and heavy. Received 286 brls. Sales 100 brls country at 12c; 30 brls city at 13c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 27@30c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—Dull and nominal at $15.

LARD—Nominal at 8@8½c.

TALLOW—Dull at 6@6½c for country and 6½@7c for city.

HIDES—Received, 33,004 lbs. Market quiet. We quote: Green, 3@3½c; Green Salted, 4@4½c; Dry Flint, 8c.

BUTTER—Dull. Sales, 2,500 lbs good Roll at 7½c.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales at 7c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.60 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 6@7c ℔ ℔.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 200 head Beef Cattle, and 154 Hogs. Market for good Cattle steady, but ordinary are quiet and rather dull. Hogs steady at $2 80@3.00. Sales were:

15 Beeves averaging	1365 lbs at		$3.50
53 good shipping beeves at			$42.50 ℔ head.
50 do av.	1325 lbs at		$41.50 ℔ head.
50 Hogs averaging	210 "		$2.85
50 "	275 "		2.80
100 "	266 "		3.00
10 "	200 "		2.90

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 28.—FLOUR—Heavy, unsettled and 5@10c lower, with moderate demand for export at the decline. Sales of 16,800 brls at $4.05 @4.10 for super state; $4.15@4.60 for extra state; $4.00@4.05 for super western, $4.20@4.75 for common to medium extra western; $4.90@5.10 for shipping brands extra r h O; $5.20@6.25 for trade brands do—market closing heavy with downward tendency. Canada flour dull, and common grades lower. Sales of 600 brls at $4.45@7.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour lower, small sales at $3.00@3.80. Corn meal heavy and lower. Sales of 500 brls Jersey at $3.75@3.85.

WHISKY—In fair request. Sales 200 brls at 15½@15¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy, unsettled and fully 2c ℔ bu lower at the close. Sales, 77,000 bu Chicago spring at 75@80c; 25,000 bu northwestern club at 80@86c; 125,000 bu Milwaukee club at 85@$1.03; 26,000 bu amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1.03@1.05; 6,600 bu choice amber Green Bay at $1.10; 3,200 bu Canada club at $1 06; 58,400 bu winter red western $1.15@1.24; 13,800 bu Racine spring at 1.00@1.01; 8,000 bu white western at $1.30@1.32. Rye quiet and firm. Sales, 1,200 bu north river at 65c. Barley and barley malt nominally unchanged. Corn steady with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales, 70,000 bu at 49@50c for inferior to prime new mixed western; 52c for western yellow; 38c for damaged new mixed western in store. Oats selling at 28@30c for western Canada; 30@31 for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, rather more steady for mess and quiet for prime. Sales 500 brls, at $14 44@14 50 for mess; 9.75@9.87½ for prime. Beef continues dull and nominal, at 4.00@4 50 for prime; 5.50@6.00 for mess; 8.00@10.00 for repacked mess; 10 00 @11.00 extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams in moderate request. Sales 190 brls, at $12 75@14.00. Cut meats in fair demand. Sales 200 pkgs, at 4¼@5½c for shoulders, and 5¾@6½c for hams—including very choice at 7c. Lard continues dull. Sales 150 brls, at 8@9½c. Butter is selling at 7@12½c for Ohio; 7½@15c for State. Cheese in moderate request, at 3@7c as per quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee rules very quiet; sales 160 bags Rio at 12@14c; 65 bags Maccacibo at 14½c. Sugar decidedly more active without any very decided change in prices; sales 21 hhds Cuba at 4¾@5½c; 150 hhds P R at 5½@7c; 119 boxes Havana at 6¼@7c. Molasses very quiet, and we only hear of sales of 50 hhds Porto Rico at 38c. Firecrackers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for inferior. Tea continues fair, and the trade prices of greens still tend upwards; sales 100 ½-chests green at full and advancing figures. Wool dull.

STOCKS—Moderately active and a little higher this afternoon. C & R I 35¼; [illegible]; G & C 61½; M C 44; Harl 9½; N Y C 74; Pacific Mail 67½; S 20; C & T 24½; Hudson 1st bonds 104; N Y C bonds 100½; Ill coupon bonds 79@79½; N C 6's 50; Va 42½; Mo 36¾; Treasury 6's 92; U S 6's of 81 86¾; do of 74 84½; do regd 85; U S 5's of 71, coupons, 79; do 65 68; coupons 90.

BUFFALO, June 28.—FLOUR—steady.

WHEAT—Steady and the demand fair. Sales 6,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 60c; 6,000 bu do at 70c; 6,000 bu No 1 do at 73c; 6,000 No 1 Milwaukee club at 76c. Corn a shade easier. Sales 6,000 bu at 35c; 10,000 bu at 34½c; other grades quiet and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

LAKE IMPORTS—10,000 brls flour, 7,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—350 brls flour, 145,000 bu wheat, 3,600 bu corn.

OSWEGO, June 28.—FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand, while hold[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

(Abridged from Thursday's N. Y. Tribune.)

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,442.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8¼@8¾c
Medium	7½@8 c
Ordinary	6½@7 c
Some extra good	[illegible]

The general average of the market is less than 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7½@8½c.

Total number of beeves received in this city this week, 4,985.

This is 324 head more than last week, and 481 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 4,446, shows 955 head more than the average, and 600 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	37	Illinois	3,296
Pennsylvania	29	Kentucky	249
Ohio	266	Iowa	499
Indiana	221	Missouri	77

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, June 25.—The great weekly market for Beef Cattle opened in Forty-fourth street this morning, with about 3,800 head of bullocks on sale, which with some 500 peddled out of these yards on Monday, and 800 sold at Bergen, besides the small lots at the down town stables, makes up the largest week's supply in a long time, and will prove to be the hardest week for shippers that they have met with in several months. We presume that the quotations of the weekly report will be at ¼@½ pound less than last week, while the estimate of weight in many cases, we are sure, is equal to another half cent. We are assured by some of the brokers that it is more difficult to-day to make a good drove or lot of steers sell at an average of 8c a pound, than it was last week to make just such stock average 8½c. There are a good many really fine, fat steers in market to-day, but very few will be sold at prices equivalent to 9c. a pound. We find only one lot, and those are extra quality Kentucky Durhams quoted at 9 cents a pound, average.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

As we anticipated last night the market opened this morning with more Bullocks for sale than we have seen upon the closing day for a long time, and the prospect was so dull that several owners began to make arrangements early in the day to get small lots out to graze, not believing it possible to get purchasers for all the stock at any price which owners would talk about.

We have reduced our quotations upon the several classes, half a cent a pound, but that does not give the real state of the market, because the average quality of stock is better, and the general estimation of weight much lighter, and many a butcher will get just as good beef this week at 8c as he got last week at 9c, upon the actual dead weight of the quarters.

The close of the market this week has not only been the worst in price for owners, but when we left the market place, we judge that there must have been 150 head on hand that could not be sold.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 8,531.

Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market, makes the following quotations:

Corn fed Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross	4½@4½c
Distillery Hogs, ℔ ℔ gross	3½@3¾c

The weather may be considered remarkably favorable for this time of year, as the days are not hot, while the nights are very cool; but the weather really has not as much to do with the condition of the market as in old times, since the larger packing-houses have cooling rooms, where the temperature is kept even at about 42°.

The demand for packing hogs is very light, and for fat ones for lard is still worse. There is a remarkable handsome lot of hogs in market to-day, owned by Joe. McCollom, Indiana, which will weigh over 300 lbs each, and yet, although very prime quality will not sell for as much by a fourth cent a pound as they would if not more than half the weight.

The quotations for stock hogs is merely nominal; the demand is not equal to a hundred a week. There are about 800 head in the sale pens this morning and buyers shy.

PRICES OF HOGS THIS WEEK.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn fed, large size	4¼@4½c	5¾@5¾c
Second quality, corn fed	4¼@4½c	5¾@5¾c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4½@4½c	5¾@5¾c
Large size still-fed, fat	3¾@3¾c	4¾@5 c
Second quality still-fed, fat	3¾@3¾c	4¾@4½c
Small size, choice stock hogs	3 @3½c	—@— c

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........June 28.

Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, lot mdse.
Prop Potomac Gebhard, Buffalo. lot mdse.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 261 pkgs mdse.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 160 m lumber, 75 brls flour.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Oconto, 140 m lumber.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 160 m lumber.
Schr Wm Tell, Stevens, Menominee, 75 m lumber.
Schr Emere, Nicholson, Buffalo, 500 brls salt.
Schr Ostrich, Platt, Buffalo.
Schr Ostin, Walton, North Unity, 85 cds wood, 600 cedar posts.
Schr Helen Kent, Read, Charlotteville, 50 cords wood.
Schr Harriet Ann, Hansom, St Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr Gates, Welsh, Sand Bay, 300 m shingles, 61 cds wood.
Schr Richmond, Parsons, Buffalo, 800 brls flour.
Schr Morning Light, Hea, Kingston 85 cds wood.
Scow Falcon, McAllens, Milwaukee, 130 tons grindstones.

CLEARED.........June 28.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Prop Alleghany, Boynton, Sarnia, 17,530 bu corn.
Bark City of Buffalo, Brown, Buffalo, 22,600 bu corn.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River.
Schr Tell, Stevens, Holland.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon.
Schr Fulton, McAllen, Saginaw City.
Schr Helen Kent, Read, Charlotteville.
Schr White Cloud, Efsey, Buffalo, 15,300 bu corn.
Schr Harriet Ann, Hansom, Grand River.
Schr Gates, Welsh, White Lake.
Schr Curlew, Tinsler, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Monsoon, McGraw, Sarnia, 8,040 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, June 27.—UP—Stmr Illinois: props Cleveland, Concord, Buffalo; schrs Wyandotte, Nightingale.

DOWN—Stmr North Star: props Belle, Omar Pasha, Gen. Taylor; bark City of Milwaukee; brigs I Cook; N M Standart, Hampton; schr R Dousman.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—BOUND WEST—On the 20th, schrs Titan, R Daft, Storm Spirit, Algerine, Mark H Sibley, A Medbery, Jessie, Dolphin. On the 21st, brig Frontier City; schrs Theo Perry, Utica, L J Latham, Surprise, Monteagle, Revolving Light, St. Andrews, Lewis Wells.

BOUND EAST—On the 21st, props Vermont and Jefferson; barks Sovereign of the Lakes, General Thurston; brig Seminole; schrs Bay of Quinte, Herald, Tremont.

COLLISION.—Yesterday morning, a short time previous to daybreak, a collision occurred with the tugs Arrow and Elliott, while engaged in securing a tow off Bar Point, Lake Erie. The Arrow was considerably injured about her bows, which will cost $200 or upwards to repair. The Arrow has been towed into port for repairs.—*Detroit Tribune.*

COLLISION.—As the steamer North Star had just taken leave of Brady's dock this morning, and when on the opposite side of the river, she was run into by the tug Eagle, which had also left this for the Canada side. We were unable to determine the extent of damage the Star received, but by an observation with a spy glass should judge it did not exceed $25. The tug was uninjured.—*Detroit Tribune.*

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR—ACCIDENT TO THE PLANET.—News up to Sunday last reached this morning from Lake Superior by the steamer Planet, which arrived at Brady's dock at 10 o'clock. The Planet, when within six miles of Superior City, and with ice too formidable to pass through. Her freight was consequently transferred to the steamer Seneca, on Saturday, the day of her arrival, returning from thence the same day at 7:30 A. M., calling at Bayfield and Lapointe, arriving at Ontonagon at 9 P. M., and Marquette at 3 A. M. Monday. A fire which resulted in serious loss occurred on Thursday night, the particulars of which we have given in another column. The people in that section expected to learn by the next arrival of Harvey's mail that Fort Sumter had been taken. Left Sault at 8 P. M. The steamer Michigan had succeeded in getting off. The Planet, while off Point Au Barque, met with a slight accident by the centre pin of forward beam breaking. She was taken in tow by the propellers Mayflower and Montgomery as far as Forestville, from thence to this city by tug Reindeer. She brought down 20 tons of copper, 80 tons of iron ore, 103 tons pig iron, besides 86 passengers.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........June 27.

I L Alexander, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn.
Alcona, Morris, 2,296 bu rye, 2,500 bu corn, 800 lbs broom corn.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 3,500 bu corn, 1,800 bu oats, 194 bu barley, 37 bu rye, 213 bu beans.
Sultan, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Cuba, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.
Edmonia, Lasalle, 2,791 bu corn, 453 brls flour, 140 brls highwines, 275 lbs eggs.
Janthe, Lasalle, 2,200 bu rye, 1,800 bu corn.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Banner State, Lasalle, 5,081 bu corn, 93 bu potatoes.

CLEARED.........June 27.

A Lincoln, Lasalle, 3,500 ft lumber.
A Cooley, Joliet.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 20 brls salt.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 4,000 ft lumber, 12 brls salt, 2 brls cement, 160 lbs hair.
J D Harmon, Lasalle, 58,180 ft lumber, 5,150 ft siding, 60½ m shingles, 25 m lath, 80 brls salt.
M O'Connor, Sasalle, 50 brls salt, 1 wagon.
Clyde, Seneca, 10 brls salt.
Investigator, Athens.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 5 bales sunnies.
P Northrup, Ottawa, 29,165 ft lumber.
Globe, Athens, 37,316 ft lumber, 5,060 ft siding.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa.
Lekport, Lockport.
Thames, Marseilles, 3,000 ft lumber, 10 brls salt.

TO THE SEASHORE.

SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore.

PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare.

For full particulars apply [illegible] or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. je18-d6-daily

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL FOR THE HAIR. USED BY EVERYBODY, And sold Wholesale and Retail by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, No. 20 Randolph street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior [illegible] Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 5 Board of Trade Building.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Force and Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$[illegible]	20 horse power	$1,[illegible]
8 "	[illegible]	25 "	[illegible]
10 "	[illegible]	30 "	[illegible]
12 "	[illegible]	35 "	[illegible]
16 "	1,100	40 "	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Address Box 274. oc7-3-ly

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean, in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lets & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street. fe28-d1-ly

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70

GREAT BARGAINS IN PAPER HANGINGS, To Close Out Stock.

GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE, WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70 NEAR STATE STREET. mh16-d1-eBt

Illinois Currency, &c.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR Illinois Currency.

We have this day changed our manner of making returns for Discredited Illinois Currency, and shall hereafter, instead of forwarding bonds in return for it, receive it from all parties in sums of $50 and upwards, keeping a correct account of the notes of each bank received, and after having accumulated enough on any one bank to take up a bond sell the bond and make returns in New York Exchange.

The Bonds will be sold in New York by telegraph, to be delivered when they arrive, and we will remit as soon as we learn by telegraph the prices at which they have been sold.

In this way parties who send us the currency will receive for each note sent us exactly its proportion of the securities held by the Auditor, less our commission, which will be two per cent. on the bonds sold. This charge covers all expenses of every kind, including the Auditor's fee ($5 per bond), cost of forwarding and selling bonds, telegraphing, &c. &c.

There are now eighty nine banks, the notes of which we can convert in this way. Lists of which will be sent to all applicants.

N. H. RIDGELY & CO., Springfield, Ill. je27-g12-1m

ASSORTING AND CLEARING HOUSE OF B. B. MORRIS, 38 South Clark Street.

In view of the great depreciation in Illinois Bank Notes, and the still greater loss to those who sell, instead of having their money retired through the Auditor's Office for State Bonds, the subscriber will receive

Illinois and Wisconsin BANK NOTES

In large or small amounts, and convert the same into Bonds or otherwise for each person depositing.

Mr. Morris has had much experience in dealing with Illinois Banks for the past year, and can reach the desired object with as little delay as the law will permit.

Bank notes received after this date, and returns made in Gold or New York Exchange in the shortest and surest time possible.

B. B. MORRIS.

Chicago, June 24th, 1861.

N. B.—In some cases advances will be made upon deposits of notes for above purposes. je26-g6-1w

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.

my31-d1-ly C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY.

We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties.

32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., W. C. CHURCHILL. je13-e985-1m

CLEARING HOUSE FOR ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

The undersigned has opened an office at No. 17 Wells Street, Lately occupied by Geo. Smith & Co. for the purpose of converting Illinois currency into bonds, where parties desiring to convert their money will be supplied with proper blanks and information.

my31-e8-1m E. I. TINKHAM, AGENT.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861.

A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual.

je7-e881-1m D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices, At low figures for cash buyers. NORTON, ROBB & CO. No. 16 River street

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store For sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

250 Bbls REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible] STEVENS & NORRIS.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.

Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.

Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25c.) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail.

Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R.]

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.,]

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette Davenport, Iowa.]

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

Is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Army Equipments.

MILITARY UNIFORMS For Sale Cheap.

A number of Ready Made Grey Military Uniforms for one Company. JAS. MARSH & CO., [illegible] Lake street. je28-1m

ARMY EQUIPMENTS, CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED.

And so arranged that they may be formed into Tents. KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES.

The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Regiments now being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTHING, &c., may be had in any amount of the General Agency of JOHN R. IDESON & CO., [illegible] Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.,

And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 203 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE CLOTH Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. mh22-e282

MILITARY BELTS AND SHIRTS.—I am now manufacturing BELTS, and ready to supply in any quantity AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE. UNIFORM SHIRTS made to order. BUCK GLOVES cheap as usual. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st. oc13-d-ly Over the United States Express Office

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, July Term 1861. Lucinda King vs. Charles S. King.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Charles S. King, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Charles S. King that said complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of June 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of July next, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Charles S. King, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of July, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

H. B. STEVENS, Compl'ts Sol'r., 59 Clark street. je22-d594-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wendel Allis vs John H. Bell et al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, will, in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the third day of July, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described premises and real estate, to-wit:—[illegible] [illegible] feet north and adjoining the south eighty-five (85) feet (except that part in the southeast corner cut off by alley) of Lot five, in Block thirty-four (34) in the Original Town of Chicago, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east line of Lasalle street eighty-five feet north of the southwest corner of said lot, thence north along Lasalle street [illegible] feet and four inches, thence east seventy feet and one inch, thence south eleven feet and four inches, thence diagonally to a point sixty-five feet east from the place of beginning, and thence west to the place of beginning, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, June 11th, 1861. je13-e844-4d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Burgess vs. John D. Tuesworth, Rudolph M. Tisworth, William Dunn, H. K. Buel, Eli H. Mallory, Russel T. Farnham, Albert H. Jordan and Orlando Bellows impleaded with A. D. Farnham, [illegible] Hill, C. L. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], Joseph H. Gleason, William S. [illegible], Joseph T. Ryerson, Samuel H. Turrell and Aaron Haven—Attachment in aid of execution to satisfy a judgment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Albert Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, that a writ of attachment in aid of execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Burgess and against the estate of the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Burgess, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

je13-e844-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago.

Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. Gregory, William Winn, Robert P. Waite, William C. Goudy, Charles B. Waite, Hannah Murray, Marcus [illegible], Eurotta Rattray, Francis Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Francis Winn and William Winn, and that the heirs of said James Winn, deceased, are unknown, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Francis Winn, William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of August next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

Chicago, June 5th, 1861. je8-e844-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March [illegible], and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, on the 13th day of April A. D. [illegible], in Book 1[illegible] of deeds, page [illegible], in and by which said deed said Maclay and wife conveyed to the said Arnold, as trustee, the following described premises in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, viz: the north forty-nine feet (49 ft) of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block thirty-one (31) in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], said premises being subject to a certain incumbrance, in said deed specified; to secure the payment of a certain bond bearing even date with said deed for three thousand dollars payable in ten years with interest at ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually, said bond being numbered six and made payable to Edward H. Arnold as trustee, &c., and it being provided therein that if default should be made in the payment of any of the interest on said principal sum or of any part thereof should remain due and unpaid for thirty days after the same should become due and payable, then the principal sum with all arrearages of interest should at the option of said Arnold, his executors, administrators or assigns become at once due and payable and might be demanded immediately or at any time within thirty days after such default, and in and by said trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said bond or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect thereof, or in the performance of any of the covenants in said deed contained, the trustee or his successors on application of the legal holder of said bond or the coupons thereto attached, said Arnold or his legal representatives or attorney should sell said premises at public vendue.

Now therefore, default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon on said bond due March 13th to 13th, A. D. 1861, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the owner and holder of said bond and also the assignees and holders of said coupons having elected to declare the principal sum of said bond due and payable, and the whole amount of said bond and interest due, viz: the sum of $3,150, and having made application to said Edward H. Arnold to sell said premises, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of and by virtue of the powers in said deed contained, the undersigned Edward H. Arnold on Monday, August 12th, A. D. 1861, at the hour of ten o'clock noon, of said day at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, offer at public vendue, the premises hereinbefore described, and all the right and equity of redemption of said James G. Maclay and Margaret his wife.

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.

DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. D. C. Brown.

Public notice is hereby given to the said D. C. Brown, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 28th day of May, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Ebenezer G. Wolcott and against the estate of the said D. C. Brown, for the sum of One Hundred Fifty Five Dollars and Thirty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said D. C. Brown, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Ebenezer G. Wolcott, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

A. E. WOLCOTT, Plff's Att'y. je1-e372

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Bunyan and Laura C. Bunyan, his wife, Joseph Johnston, Cornelius Wicker, John Bennison, American Horse Nail Company, Samuel Bailey, John Tate, Nathaniel Dickerson, Joseph Kilgour, Epiphanus [illegible], Robert Hughes, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, the unknown heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, [illegible] Buttles, administratrix of the estate of [illegible] Buttles, deceased.

Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago that the residence of some of the defendants above named, to wit [illegible] cannot be found, and that the said [illegible] [illegible], gone out of the State. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hughes that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twentieth day of [illegible], and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hughes, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

RYND & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors. my23-d1-3w

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes, Putty, [illegible] of all kinds; Alcohol, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Brushes, and all articles in their line. je27-ly THOS. E. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of [illegible] manure and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNZ, [illegible] [illegible] 40, will receive prompt attention.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$ 6.00
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☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1861.

THE NATION'S WAR CRY.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there by the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

NO ADVANCE.

Our despatches say that no advance of the Federal army will be made from Alexandria until after the meeting of Congress. Clearly none has been expected, hence nobody is disappointed.

ATTACK ON THE MAYOR.

The attack of a morning paper, upon the Mayor, for his extraordinary exertions to save the accruing interest on the city debt and save the financial good name of Chicago from dishonor, is gratuitous, malicious and false. That excellent officer has done in the premises only what any prudent, judicious man would have done had his own interests been at stake; and if, in providing for the obligations that could not be safely disregarded, he has been compelled to make the sacrifices that every merchant in the city has been making for a month past, he has not exceeded the authority with which he is intrusted; and when the people, whom he has served, know the labor that he has performed and the good service that he has rendered, they will endorse all his acts and despise his revilers. It is shameful that he should be censured upon vague charges and unfounded statements, when his only offence has been for the good of those who have put him where he is! Let us rather confer honor upon him for the calamity that he has warded off! That [illegible], on Thursday next, is not put in bankruptcy with Milwaukee and Dubuque and St. Louis is due to him.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

For the indignity which would be put on his constituents thereby, the members of the next Congress might properly put Mr. Crittenden in a glass case, and send him down to other generations, as a specimen of the Compromisers of 1861. His days of usefulness are gone, if any he ever had; and nothing but the vanity and malignity of old age remains. We shall be mistaken if in the Congress about to assemble he does not prove himself more wickedly mischievous than that which lately adjourned. For the dubious position of the Border Slave States and that bastard loyalty, as wide spread as it is detestable, which exacts pay or is not nominated in the bond, as a reward for fealty, he is mainly responsible. His position in the Senate, his age and his undeserved reputation with the people made him powerful for good or evil; and he used his advantages only to secretly stab upon the country that he all the while professed to love. The history of the period, writing when the passions of this day have passed off, will not fail to find the key to the disloyalty of Kentucky in which all winter guilty. Whether in all this he was in his dotage and failed to see the facts of the situation, or that, in his duty, he was impelled to disregard them by that maggot of his brain, a desire for the Presidency, will puzzle him as he sits in judgment upon his part in the grand drama.

But now that he has a new Compromise we fear that he is prepared to press it by every means in his power. Is the man [illegible]

The New Regiments.

The new regiments of the regular army are to be organized on the European pattern—that is, there are to be two thousand four hundred men, and is to be divided into four battalions, each containing six companies. If the organization is to be carried out, each company will have a captain, two lieutenants, six sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and sixty-six privates—giving to each of the majors, the number required in a battalion. Our old army organization is on the English plan—regiments of not over [illegible] rank and file, without cavalry or artillery. On the Continent, the practice of attaching each battalion to regiments of infantry is very general, and might be profitably copied here. The result would then be a miniature army, fit for any field service whatever.

THE CONTRACT.—It is generally understood that the Messrs. Mitchell and Col. [illegible], in connection with other parties in [illegible], have been the successful bidders for the rations for the army. Some say for Illinois, some for the entire force under Gen. [illegible] command. In either case, it is a very [illegible] contract. We rejoice that our enterprising citizens have been awarded this contract, and that while the brave soldiers may be supplied with the best of everything that they are entitled to by law, that the enterprising contractors will make a handsome profit.—*Alton Telegraph.*

[illegible] Where were the advertisements published? How many bidders were there for the job? What are the [illegible] These are things which the public [illegible] right to know. When last heard from, Mr. Burns, of the Quartermaster's Department at Cincinnati, informed responsible citizens of this State, not two weeks ago, that no proposals had been issued and that no contract would be given out until properly advertised and all bids considered. Are we to infer that there is any sculduggery here; or is our [illegible] mistaken?

[illegible] AT BLOOMINGTON.

Anniversary of the State Normal School.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, June 28, 1861.

Editors Tribune:

This time, in spite of the wars of rebels and the [illegible], there will centre [illegible] [illegible] city of Bloomington a large amount of interest among the friends of education throughout the State, from the fact that next week take place the exercises of Anniversary Week at the Normal University here located.

The examination of candidates for State certificates of teachers begins on Tuesday, July 2d, at 9 A. M. The examining board are [illegible] of this city, A. W. Gow, Dixon, [illegible], Quincy, E. C. Hewitt, Bloomington, in connection with Supt. Bateman. Certificates for those passing the required examination and presenting suitable testimonials of character and success, will be somewhat more comprehensive than as mentioned in Supt. Bateman's circular, of some weeks ago, to the effect that—

"[illegible] qualification, and distinguished success as a teacher having been established by satisfactory testimonial and through examination, [illegible] is hereby duly authorized to teach in any part of the State."

[illegible] the teaching on some more reasonable [illegible] dependent on local [illegible] by anybody who may chance [illegible] Commissioner's office, and we expect [illegible] as large an attendance of the [illegible] of the State as the circumstances of the [illegible] and the crash of finances [illegible].

[illegible] commences the examinations of [illegible], continued throughout two [illegible] evening the new and hand[illegible] Hall of the Philadelphians will [illegible] when an Address will be delivered by [illegible] Taylor, Esq., of your city. On [illegible] evening, Rev. Prof. Haven of the [illegible] Seminary, will deliver the [illegible] before the literary societies. [illegible] will take place the Business [illegible] State Board of Education, their [illegible]. On Wednesday at 10 [illegible] the Commencement Exercises. [illegible] Natural History Society have [illegible] entered upon the occupancy [illegible] at the University, and [illegible] up to his elbows at work getting [illegible] in order, and his regiments [illegible] of specimens in order for the [illegible] of next week.

[illegible] and ordinary period of our [illegible] would see Bloomington [illegible] as it is, the attendance [illegible] be quite limited. All visitors [illegible] find a generous welcome, and [illegible] every cost. P.

[illegible] of Letter Writers.

[illegible] ending Saturday the 22d, [illegible] letters were sent out [illegible] Washington city, nearly all [illegible] two thirds of the number were [illegible]. Last Monday, the 24th, [illegible] were despatched.

[illegible right-edge column, partially visible: reports including "Gallant Exploit", a letter signed by Capt. Kowald and Corporal Hayes, mentions of Gen. McClellan, Col. Whittlesey, the Seventh Ohio regiment, Jackson, Kentucky, and Camp Dennison; text cut off at the page edge.]